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We're fully started in the selling of

## New Spring Goods

—prepared early this year, but none too soon—getting more calls for them now than is usual this time of year—with the extensive assortments to choose from, and the prices for superior styles and qualities, we're making this, the first month of our new business year, a memorable time to all who want nice new things to wear.

**NEW ALL WOOL AMERICAN DRESS GOODS**—widths ranging 32 to 40 inches 25, 35, 40c.

—choice goods with sterling worth and style that show American makers have no equal in the world today as producers of good goods to sell at intermediate prices—values for the money that concern the pocketbook of every woman who is planning for nice new gowns or separate skirts for herself, or for children's dresses. Samples ready to send as soon as you write for them—we'll also be glad to enclose you samples of the fine

### NEW SUITINGS

50c to \$1.50 a yard—stylish Novelties and elegant goods.

The collection of New Wash Goods is, we think, the most extensive you'll find anywhere—Fine Foreign Novelties, 20c to \$1.25 a yard

Large lines of choice American Wash Goods, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c.—300 different styles French Organdies to select from, 25c, 30c, 35c.

New Silks surprisingly beautiful in colorings, and design and richness of the Silk—Foulards and Indias, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 yard.

New Wash Silks, 25c, 35c, 40c.

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Mardi Gras, New Orleans, La., March 2 and 3, 1897.

The rate of one fare for the round trip will be made via the Queen & Crescent route February 26th to March 1st to New Orleans account Mardi Gras.

It is the only line running solid vestibuled trains to New Orleans, and is sixty-eight miles shortest.

A trip over the Queen & Crescent to the quaint and intensely interesting city by the Gulf made to include a visit during the Mardi Gras season is delightful from start to finish.

For further information call on or address:

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Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure blind bleeding, ulcerated and itching piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is guaranteed. Sold by druggists, sent by mail, for 50c and \$1 per box. Williams' Mfg. Co., prop's, Cleveland, O.  
For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Massillon, O.

## FLOOD AT ITS HEIGHT.

The Monongahela Receding and Allegheny Passive.

### BIG WATER IS CERTAIN BELOW.

Cincinnati Will Get Sixty Feet by Tonight—The Flood of 1884 Almost Rivalled About Pittsburgh—Tributaries of the Ohio Doing Damage.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 24.—The Monongahela is falling slightly, while the Allegheny is passive, which indicates that the flood has reached its height in this section, but a mighty volume of water will flood the Ohio river below. As it is, the flood in this vicinity is a close second to that of 1884.

Houses and mills entirely surrounded by water are a common sight along both rivers. Skiff ferries have taken the place of streets in many sections; railroad trains are canceled; street cars stopped; fires in furnaces and mills put out; cellars flooded; small houses washed away; in short the old story of the rivers on a rampage has been repeated all the way from Brownsville to the Ohio and for a considerable distance up the Allegheny.

The coal tipples at Brown's station was washed away.

At the other end of the Glenwood bridge skiffs were introduced to assist rapid transit. The water washed over the tracks completely cutting off the Second Avenue line's South Side branch, McKeesport and Homestead. The Homestead passengers were transferred in skiffs; the South Side line could not reach within a mile of the bridge, and McKeesport's cars were cut off by several hundred feet. The skiff was piled incessantly, keeping open communications between cars on each side.

The Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Youghiogheny railroad suffered more than any railroad entering Pittsburgh. From above Hays station to South Thirty-third street in the city, and from there to the yards the tracks were entirely submerged except in spots. Hays station and the valley known as Six Mile Ferry were flooded up to the tracks of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railroad. The river was easily twice its regular width at this place, and the tracks of the Pennick railroad and Second Avenue traction line were 6 feet under water.

The water reached within 20 feet of Carson street at First street and not a sign of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie freight tracks were in sight from this point to the yards below.

The people were compelled to move out on the lower streets of Allegheny. Plants and dwelling houses were flooded along the banks of both rivers.

The Allegheny Valley railroad yards between Fifteenth and Twentieth streets, in what is called the "lowlands," were flooded. The rolling stock was removed before the water reached the tracks. Work on the Twenty-second street government dam was suspended all day. No damage is expected.

The water was two feet deep on Pike street between Twelfth and Fifteenth streets, and filled the cellars of the houses of 20 Polish residents. All thought the houses were going sure and moved out. Cellars in the neighborhood of Thirtieth street were filled with water but no damage was done.

Along the Youghiogheny river it was reported late last night that many of the houses were being undermined and washed out entirely. They are threatened with being overturned and washed down the river or demolished against other houses.

At Dravosburg about 100 houses are half submerged. It was impossible to get from Reynoldston to Dravosburg save by riding through the waters in a wagon.

Residents of McKeesport are unanimous in declaring that the flood in that city is the greatest in its history. It was a strange sight to stand on the Fifth Avenue bridge, McKeesport, last evening and watch fathers going home in skiffs and climbing into the windows of the second story, to see but the tops of porches above the river's level, and here and there a solitary lamp post sticking up out of the water on some street.

Braddock was in total darkness last night, except for oil lamps and candles. Gas and electric light plants could not be operated. The town is also without water, pumps are submerged.

East Pittsburgh and Bessemer are almost isolated through the action of Turtle creek, which has become a wild river. The town of Turtle Creek is under three feet of water, and at Port Perry some of the people living close to the river's edge were forced to move upstairs. In a number of instances the same circumstances exist in Braddock. The Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad put great trains over trestles to keep them from being washed adrift.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 24.—The river here is 40 feet and rising, and all of the lower part of the city is under water. Both the Kanawha and Elk rivers are rising, and there is now evidence that great suffering among the lower classes will follow the receding of the waters. At least 1,000 people are temporarily homeless and hungry.

MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., Feb. 24.—Much damage has been done at this place. About 100 houses on East Main street are surrounded by water, and many of the occupants have moved upstairs or into other houses. There have been no trains running on either the Pennsylvania or Lake Erie railroads.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—In the absence of the great cloudburst at headwaters of the Monongahela river, no one dreamed the river here would reach a maximum of over 55 feet. Opinions changed when it was learned that a flood in the Allegheny was coming down just late enough to pile in on that of the Monongahela. The signal service observer here predicts 60 feet will be reached at Cincinnati by tonight.

Reports from points above show rapid rises from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati. However, the headwater streams are falling, stationary at New river

and at Elizabeth on the Little Kanawha, falling at Louisa on the Big Sandy and rising slowly at several other sources or tributaries.

At Cattlesburg, Ky., 100 houses are more or less submerged and a few feet more will affect every business house in the city. Cellars on West and Third streets at Portsmouth are flooded and many people are driven from their dwellings. Portions of Maysville, Ky., and much of Aberdeen, O., are submerged, driving families from their homes. On the Big Sandy river the villages of East Point and Solverville have been made uninhabitable. It is reported that a family of six were drowned at Solverville. At Louisa, Ky., all mails are stopped and all telephone wires are down.

Here at Cincinnati and vicinity the towns of Dayton and Bellevue and portions of Newport, Ky., are already suffering much inconvenience. Water in Cincinnati has invaded the Central depot and compelled the Big Four and other roads to seek higher grounds. Gardeners in Mill Creek valley are already losing heavily. If the river should reach 60 feet the loss in all the places mentioned above will be greatly increased.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Feb. 24.—The Ohio river has passed the danger point. Residents of Mill street and East Front street have moved. The following factories have been closed by the flood: Portsmouth Firebrick works, Burgess Steel and Iron works, Warder Brick works, Ohio Stove foundry and King Brick works. The Norfolk and Western sent only two trains through. Camp McCulloch and Arion are wrecked by the flood in Brush creek. The river has reached the 55-foot mark and is rising three inches an hour. Fifty-seven feet cuts off the water works and light.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 24.—The river is rising at the rate of 10 inches an hour, and has reached the stage of 24 feet. The weather bureau predicts that there will be 30 feet of water on the falls before the rise subsides. In this event Shipping Port is sure of a wetting. Already the occupants of houses along the river front, between Fourth and Seventh streets, are seeking higher ground.

Special report damage to farm property and log booms, but very little loss of life. Abe Reed, a negro, was drowned at Jackson, where the Kentucky river is up 38 feet, flooding the lower part of the town. Farmer, Ky., is almost entirely submerged. Jones Tyree was drowned in the Powell river near Donkeyville. A special from Middlesboro says the loss in Southeast Kentucky will reach \$200,000.

### D. OF A. R. CONVENTION.

Officers' Reports Show the Organization Is Growing Nicely.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The important business of the session of the Daughters of the American Revolution was the submission of annual reports and of the conclusions of the committee to recommend officers for the ensuing year. The work of organization was reviewed by Annie F. Hitchcock of this city, vice president general in charge of organization. She reported 118 organized chapters added to the roll, making a total of 346. Four state regents and 120 chapter regents have been appointed and confirmed, making a total of 46 state and 511 chapter regents. These include regents at Honolulu, Hawaii, and Naples, Italy. Idaho, Nevada and Alaska, it was announced, were still without state regents. Action was urged to avoid the duplication of chapter names, which has caused much confusion. Chapter records and the issuing of charters were recommended to be placed under one officer to obviate duplication.

The recording secretary, Charlotte F. Main, of this city, reported a membership of 15,000, a gain of 6,000, or 2,000 more than during any previous year. During the year 122 chapters have been granted, Massachusetts leading with 22; New York, 14; Ohio, 10; Illinois, 7; Connecticut, however, remains the banner state in numbers. As to the consolidation with the Daughters of the Revolution the report said the union was hoped for in the near future and a basis of union of the two societies would be read before the close of the week for the action of the congress. Elizabeth Bryant Johnston reported briefly on the historical work of the society. Treasurer General Belle M. Draper, of Washington city, in her report showed total assets of \$25,416. The total receipts for the year were \$28,848.

Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, the president general, gave the congress a reception at the Normandie last night.

A informal reception by the national officers of the children of the American revolution was held at which there were many visiting members from out of town and many representatives of other patriotic societies.

### TUPPER WANTS TO STRIKE BACK.

He Says Many of Our People Are Hostile Toward Canada.

AMHERST, N. S., Feb. 24.—Sir Charles Tupper, ex-premier of Canada, in an interview said the conferences that have taken place at Washington between leading Republicans and Canadian cabinet ministers seem to have shown that the people of the United States, or at least a portion of them are disposed to display a hostile spirit toward Canada, therefore, he expressed the conviction that the proper thing for Canadians to do was to return blow for blow.

Sir Charles stated furthermore that the action of a Canadian typograph machine company in posting notices in its factories informing its American employees that they would be dismissed as soon as the Corliss bill becomes a law in the United States is quite right, and, he added, "I trust it will suggest to the Dominion government the propriety of passing anti-alien legislation quite as stringent as any the United States may enact."

### New Postmasters Confirmed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The senate has confirmed the following nominations for postmasters: West Virginia—O. A. Prichard at Mannington, Pennsylvania—A. Griffith at Bridgeport, D. Trump at Montoursville, R. L. Clark at Galton, A. J. Bird at Shippery Rock, A. A. Swingle at Peckville.

## LAW AND ORDER RAID.

Self-Righteous People Murder in West Virginia.

### SET FIRE TO A BAD HOUSE.

Two Girls and Two Men Burned to Death—Five or Six Other People Badly Injured—Liable to Be Tried For the Crime in the Circuit Court.

WHEELING, Feb. 24.—A mob has attacked a speakeasy and house of bad repute in the Tyler county oil field. The house was fired.

The name of those who are reported to have been burned to death in the fire are:

Stella Woods of Pittsburgh.  
Anna Johnson of Columbus.  
John Jackson of Pennsylvania.  
Frank Stewart of Indiana.  
The men were both workers in the oil fields, and, at the time of the fire, were sleeping in their rooms over the speakeasy. Five people were badly burned.

It is understood that some of the people who had a hand in it will be arrested and that they will be given a trial for murder at the next session of the circuit court.

The people were indignant and had ordered the disreputable characters to leave several times.

### LEE THREATENS TO QUIT.

He Tells Two Correspondents He Will, If Not Sustained by the State Department in the Scott Case—Officials at Washington Deny It.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—The Associated Press' correspondent has seen Consul General Lee. Thomas G. Alvord, the correspondent of The New York World was present at the time General Lee was interviewed. Consul General Lee was reserved until shown cablegrams explaining the dispatches received in New York relative to his reported resignation. General Lee then said:

"I will resign if not sustained by the state department. Until now I have not received an answer. The question at issue was not the death of Ruz, but related to Charles Franklin Scott, who has been imprisoned incommunicado since Monday. I asked that he be placed incommunicado immediately. Scott is already incommunicado, and the question has lost its importance."

### THIS MAN OUT FOR BLOOD.

He Wants Havana Bombarded If Americans Are Not Released.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Representative Gibson of Tennessee has introduced a joint resolution directing the president to demand of the Spanish authorities in Cuba the immediate restoration to liberty of every American citizen, native born or naturalized, now imprisoned by them in the island of Cuba, and that in support of that demand the president is authorized and directed to accompany it by the presence of a sufficient number of United States ships of war to make that demand good.

And if it is not granted within 24 hours that the city of Havana, and if need be other parts of Cuba, be bombarded until it is complied with fully, and all American citizens delivered to the commanders of our warships.

### LEE HAS NOT RESIGNED.

A Sensational Story Denied by the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The state department has authorized the positive statement that so far as the department was informed Consul General Lee had not resigned, and, it was added, had not threatened to resign.

If any letter of resignation was going to be sent by General Lee from Havana, as published, the department was absolutely without news on the subject. The other published sensational statements regarding warships and like matters were denied.

### AN AMERICAN IN PRISON.

He Has Been Held by the Spanish Since February 8.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—A political prisoner, named Andres Delgado, who was imprisoned incommunicado, has been found dead hanging by the neck in his cell at Sagua.

Charles Franklin Scott, the American, who was arrested on Feb. 8, at Regia, a suburb of this city, has been imprisoned incommunicado here since Monday.

### ATTACKED THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Governor Declared the System a Fraud, as Did Bailey.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—During a debate in the house Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) expressed sympathy for the Republicans for the troubles of patronage which would beset them March 4. On that day, he said, there would be 350,000 office seekers and 60,000 offices. Governor replied saying the civil service was a fraud, but denied that he was voicing McKinley's views. Brosius defended the civil service. Bailey said the law was a humbug.

### The Queen Entertained.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Queen Victoria has arrived here from Osborne, Isle of Wight. The first drawing room of the season was held today in Buckingham palace.

### Republicans Thanked McKinley.

DETROIT, Feb. 24.—The Republican state convention met here and nominated a state ticket. McKinley was thanked for appointing Alger secretary of war.

### HANNA'S VISIT TO CANTON.

He Stayed Until Noon Today—Talked on His Intentions.

CANTON, O., Feb. 24.—National Chairman M. A. Hanna was the guest of Major McKinley until noon today. When seen by your representative Mr. Hanna said that there was a little more to say concerning the senatorship. The question is settled, so far as I am concerned, and I can say nothing more about it.

Later Mr. Hanna talked freely to a number of reporters. He said his appointment to the senate by Governor Bushnell was very gratifying to him and an honor which he greatly appreciated. He said his appointment had clarified the political situation in the state. In speaking of the term to follow the vacancy, Mr. Hanna said: "If I can't win my seat I don't want it."

This is taken as an indication that he will be in the senatorial race for the long term.

Mr. Hanna, in speaking of the work of the coming congress, said "it was paramount that sufficient revenue be raised immediately to meet the obligations of the government and at the same time restore business activity and put the idle men at work. No one knows the necessity of such a course better than I do, and as a business man I will endeavor to all I can as a senator to bring about this result. I believe it is the desire of the senators and members of the house to provide relief for the business depression and that all will give their aid to the accomplishment of this end."

The president-elect is slowly improving and is still unable to receive visitors.

Mr. Hanna will leave for Washington Friday noon.

"This is positively my last visit to Canton before I go to Washington," he said, as he shook hands with the newspaper men.

### McKINLEY WILL TRY.

Woodmansee Asks Him to Receive Republican Clubs' Members.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—Hon. D. D. Woodmansee, president of the National Republican League, sent to President-elect McKinley, a few days ago, this message: "Won't you set apart an hour on March 5 to receive league men in Washington who are in parade. Very important, and, in my judgment, highly proper."

This reply was received from Major McKinley: "I shall try to have such an arrangement brought about."

### Will Increase the Fleet.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 24.—The Steel Canalboat company, which was organized for trade between the great lakes and the coast via the Erie canal, has decided to increase its fleet from six to 19 boats this season. Last season the boats carried steel rails exclusively, but this season will go into general traffic.

### Shot Her Husband.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 24.—Mrs. Mary Bohmert has shot her husband, Bernard Bohmert, at their home 143 Veg avenue. The bullet entered the man's mouth and lodged in the neck. He is at a hospital in a critical condition and the woman is under arrest. The shooting was the result of a quarrel.

### THE SILVER REPUBLICANS.

An Address Signed on Washington's Birthday Made Public.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The silver Republicans in the senate and house on Washington's birthday signed an address to the people which has been made public, calling a meeting of a "provisional national committee of the Silver Republican party" to meet in Chicago, Tuesday, June 8, 1897, for the purpose of calling a national convention of all silver Republicans and those who will co-operate them in political action "until the great monetary issue is settled and settled right."

Each state and territory is asked to designate a member of the provisional national committee to represent it in all matters preliminary to the calling of the national convention. Charles A. Towne of Minnesota is named chairman of the committee, until a further organization is effected.

The address declares that the Republican party has abandoned the principles on which it was founded, and that the silver Republicans cannot follow "that party into a shameful abandonment of American interests and the tyranny of an alien money system." It is announced that the address is issued in response to numerous inquiries requesting information regarding party policy.

It is signed by Senators Teller, Dabois, Cannon, Pettigrew, Mantle, Jones and Representatives Towne, Hartman, Shafroth, Allen of Utah and Edgar Wilson of Idaho.

### FITZ HAS A BAD COLD.

Corbett Has Tired Out His Trainers. Car on Quieting Down.

CARSON CITY, Nev., Feb. 24.—The excitement caused by the presence of both Corbett and Fitzsimmons is gradually wearing off and Carson City is perhaps the most peaceful town in the country today.

Some stories were afloat to the effect that the cold which Fitzsimmons contracted after his arrival had developed into a bad case of grip, but this is denied at the New Zealanders' training quarters. Fitz has been trying to work off his cold by light gymnasium work, and he has partially succeeded, if his trainers' statements are to be believed. He declined to take medicine, but insisted upon resorting to old-fashioned remedies, hot whisky being his favorite.

On at Corbett's quarters work is going smoothly. His only difficulty appears to be with his trainers, who, though not lazy by any means, still object to the amount of labor required of them by the California boxer. McVey is still laid up and may not be able to work with Corbett for a week or ten days. This makes it hard for Joe Corbett and Billy Woods. Both of them are tired out and are anxiously awaiting the arrival of Charles White, who is due from New York tomorrow morning.

## THE POWER TO GREECE

Asked to Withdraw From Crete in 24 Hours.

### AN ARMISTICE IS ARRANGED.

The Christians and Mussulmans Agree to Quit Fighting for a Week—A Great Massacre of Mussulmans Nevertheless Is Feared—Foreign Marines Wanted.

VIENNA, Feb. 24.—A dispatch to The Neue Freie Presse from Athens says that the great powers have requested Greece to withdraw her forces from the island of Crete within 24 hours.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. George M. Curzon, has read dispatches in the house of commons from the British consul at Greece confirming the announcement made that an armistice of one week had been arranged between the Mussulmans and Christians at Sionos, island of Crete, at the instance of the British, Italian and Russian consuls.

Mr. Curzon added that the consul had done his best to calm the Christians, intimating to them that the solution of the Cretan troubles depended on the great powers. Though it appears he made a great impression the dispatch of the consul further stated the armistice would not suffice to save the 2,000 Mussulmans at Candamos and the 1,000 at Spamano and Sionos from certain death should a Greek war vessel appear there.

From an interview which the consul had with the insurgent chiefs the government gathered that the Christians' outbreak at Sionos was due entirely to the belief that the Christians had been massacred at Candamos and to the encouragement received from the presence of Greek warships and soldiers.

Both Christians and Mussulmans according to the consul, declared that order would be restored if 300 foreign troops were landed.

Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, Conservative, asked if the government would send the 300 troops referred to.

To this Mr. Curzon replied that he could not say whether the government would or would not.

### Six Negroes Blown Up.

MURRAY, Ky., Feb. 24.—Six negroes were instantly killed and several others fatally injured by the explosion of a box of dynamite at the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis gravel pit, just south of this city.

### Hanna Visiting McKinley.

CANTON, O., Feb. 24.—Chairman Hanna is visiting Major McKinley.

### Death From Yellow Fever.



**GODFREY'S COVE.**  
(Near York Harbor, Maine.)  
These dawns that sink and swell across the  
loam,  
Soft fields suffused with yellow mistiness—  
These pastures growing greener to the strand,  
The willows with their whispered cadences,  
The rocky sculpture of the waves and skies,  
The clear cool waters, prisoned peacefully,  
Are prophetic all of what behind them lies—  
The infinitely changing, changeless sea.  
O soul, thy multitudinous happenings—  
The trivial events of nights and days,  
The griefs that darken and the hopes that  
shine,  
The pleasant places and the stormy ways,  
Are hints and heralds of eternal things,  
Indowings from the table of the divine!  
—John Hall Ingham in Atlantic.

## WEDDED TO GOLF.

John McLennan had lain for many months on a bed of sickness. All summer he had been deprived of his walks into the green fields and up the banks of the Tay, but as the summer died and autumn reigned supreme he was sensible of a change for the better.

Now, let it be known that John was a crack golfer, and as he lay racked with pain his mind often wandered up the loam, and he would count his imaginary strokes as he wended his way from hole to hole.

Early in August he had recovered so far as to be able to take a turn round the doors, but he soon got tired and was glad to return to his armchair by the fireside.

It was, therefore, a surprise—in more ways than one—to his wife when, one Sunday morning toward the end of August, he rose between 5 and 6 o'clock and said he was going a round of the golf course.

"John McLennan," said his astonished wife, "are ye mad? D'ye ken this is the Lord's day? An you an elder of the kirk!"

"Nance," said John quietly, as he got his sticks ready, "I'm well aware o' what day this is, an I ken I'm an elder o' the kirk, but, wumman, I'm down for a game, an we may never have another mornin like this. Besides, surely it'll be countit a sin to play a bit noddle or twa sune early in the mornin, when every fow, if any, folk'll be about!"

Mrs. McLennan said no more, and John awoke Bobbie, his eldest son, whose usual job was to carry the clubs. He was his father's only "caddie."

"Come awa, laddie. Oh, ye needna look that way. Yer father's neither daft nor bad. Sae come awa."

And out they went. They reached the young ground as 6 o'clock chimed on St. John's.

"Non, Bobbie, mak' a fine tee; no' we high, ye ken. That's fine. Keep yer een on the ball, in case I dinna see it. Nae flags the day, ye ken—Sabbath! Winest!"

There ye are. No' a bad drive for an newly a' sicked."

Father," said Bobbie as he looked roundly around, "what'll ye dae if ye meet anybody?"

"Just draw my bonnet down like that. Wid ye ken yer ain father noo if ye meet him?"

And Bobbie acknowledged that he wouldn't.

"Very weel. Dinna speak any mair about meetin folk. But here we are. It's my cleeck."

"Crack!"

"Ye're on the green, father, in twa," said Bobbie proudly. "Ye'll dae that hole in three."

"I'll try, laddie; I'll try," said John. "But I doot I'm owre shaky. However, gin's my pattr, Steady! Let Mark that doom. Hiv' ye apend an paper? That's right. First hole in three." And John McLennan mopped his forehead with his handkerchief, for beads of sweat found a habitation on his bald pate.

"Another tee, Bobbie. That's fine. Noo the hole's aye up aside the big tree, I suppose?"

"Aye," says Bobbie as he strains his eyes in the direction indicated.

"Weel, look out an see whaur I licht,"

"Whack!"

"Nae sae gude's my first aye, but they canna be gude, eh, laddie?"

But Bobbie did not answer as he handed his father his cleeck on coming up to the ball.

"Crack!"

But it was a bad shot, and John played again.

"It's on the green, father," said Bobbie.

"Aye, laddie," replied his father, "but in three. I'll need four for this doom."

"It's no' here, father," Bobbie said as he looked all over the green.

"Aye, it's here," replied the old man as he lifted it out of the hole. "That's a fluke, but, at the same time, I'm in itures. Mark that doom, second hole in three."

"Another tee. The hole's right across at the road. Noo, I must gie this ane an awa crack."

"Whack!"

"By father, ye're near the green. D'ye think ye'll dae this ane in twa?" Bobbie ventured.

"Na, na, laddie. I'll need mair than that. However, we'll see."

And so the two trudged on.

"Father, here's a ba, an it's no' your aye."

"Put it in yer pouch an say naething. But here we are. See a grip o' my iron; I'maun lift this ane right on to the green," and he did. "My putter, noo. Bah, owre hard! Aye, that's four, ye see, an it wis my best drive too! Put that doom, third hole in four. Noo, it's even owin to the Tay an across the burn. There's some ane comin along the walk on an o' the bicycles. Lat's get awa quick." "Whack! "Come on, noo, for I think after I play up to the tap o' the peninsula I'll send ye hame wi' the sticks, an take a canny walk down. Stand up on the road an see if I gang into the burn. Watch yer head." "Crack!"

"Ye're owre, father, an at the hole," cried Bobbie. "Ye're sure to dae this ane in three. Come across by the brig Ye're lynn fine."

"There ye are, then, laddie, there

Put that doom; fourth hole in three. Noo, back owre the burn to yon hole at the tap o' the linn." "Whack! "D'ye see, Bobbie?"

"Aye, father, ye're up near the road," and Bobbie ran to see exactly where the ball lay.

"This is a tricky hole; ye see there's a brae to count wi'. Stand there on the road an see whaur I gang; that's twa."

"No' hard enough, father," said Bobbie as his father came up. "but I've seen ye put in a waur ane than that."

"Weel, we'll try; another inch wid hae din't. That's four again. Fifth hole in four. Doon we'd! Noo, here's the burn again, an see that I dinna gang into the burn or the Tay. But there's that bicycle chap again."

"Faither, father, it's Mester Moir, oor helper, oor kirk helper," Bobbie said excitedly.

"Wheest, ye deo—ye dear laddie; he'll hear ye." And, whack! away went the ball again.

"Into the bunker, father. What a peety!" said Bobbie, but his father was silent. He was wondering if Mr. Moir had seen him. His iron took him out of the bunker and landed him on the green in two, and he got the hole in three.

"Is that three, father?" asked Bobbie.

"Aye," said his father.

"Are ye turnin no' weel again, father?" Bobbie asked, surprised at the change in his manner.

"No, no; I'm weel enough, only angry at no' daeing that hole in twa. Never mind. Richt up to the tap noo."

"Whack!"

"A gude shot, but it's in the whins. Look, Bobbie, lynn on the tip like a bird's nest. There ye are, just at the hole; wid ye? That's richt—in in three. Put that doom—seventh hole in three. Weel, I feel tired, so we'll hae a bit rest. Count up hoo many I've ta'en for the seven holes—3, 6, 10, 13, 17, 20, 23. Twenty-three! Losh! I never did that afore. Noo gang ye awa hame an see an hurry. Dinna stop to speak to onybody on the road, an I'll come canny doom. Twenty-three! It's awfu' gude."

Four Sundays later John McLennan stood at the church plate. No one had ever referred to the game he had a month previous, and he was glad of it. Mr. Moir preached that day, and his text was, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

As the preached progressed John grew more and more convinced that the sermon had been specially prepared for him, and at the close of the service he entered the vestry and asked the half-nubbed minister, "Did ye see me yon mornin?"

"I did," replied the minister.

"Weel, an I saw you across yon iron caddy, sue nane o's had better mention sic matters again."

"We won't," replied the minister as he donned his coat and made for the door. And they didn't.—People's Friend.

**Huxley's Awkward Question.**

An old journalist tells a reporting incident of his young days. "I was sent," he says, "to a meeting held in the Lesser Queen Street hall, Edinburgh, to report a meeting in connection with some kind of young men's improvement society, at which the late Lord Moncreiff was expected to speak. I cannot exactly fix the date, but as I was then engaged on the now defunct Caledonian Mercury, it must have been over 30 years ago. At that time the 'Darwinian theory' and the 'Vestiges of Creation' were creating much excitement in Edinburgh, as elsewhere, but, except to a select few, it was not known that the late Dr. Robert Chambers was the author of the latter work. Lord (then Mr.) Moncreiff 'took occasion' to refer to the controversy, and created roars of laughter by his ridicule of Darwinism."

"When he concluded, a gentleman sitting at the back of the hall, among the 'common ruck' of the audience, rose and respectfully asked permission to put a question to the 'Darwinian critic.' There were cries of 'Name!' 'Come forward!' etc., but he modestly declined, remarking, in effect, that he only wished to ask the speaker if he had read Darwin's 'Origin of Species.' Mr. Moncreiff at once promptly replied that he had not, but that he had studied reviews of it, etc. 'I thought so,' quietly observed the stranger, who moved toward the door, amid jeers and cries of 'Name!' He turned upon the platform and its occupants and the howling young 'gentlemen' with a withering glare, and said, 'My name is of no consequence here, but as you demand it, it is Tom (he did not say Thomas) Huxley.'"—Leed's Mercury.

**Millions of Petrified Fish.**

For a score of years the geologists have known of the existence of immense beds of shale in Wyoming which occasionally yielded fine specimens of fossil fishes, but it is only recently that similar beds have been discovered in Colorado. These beds of petrified fish, containing millions upon millions of individual specimens, cover hundreds of square miles in the northwestern part of the Centennial State. They extend a distance of 100 miles in the direction of Green river and "shelve out" for 100 miles more toward the interior of the state. In some places these beds—almost a solid mass of perfectly fossilized fish—are from 150 to 200 feet in thickness. One of the greatest puzzles regarding the find is the fact that they lie about 8,000 feet above sea level.—St. Louis Republic.

**Was Sure About His Mother.**

Johnnie was about to repeat his first verse at the Sunday school concert. Of course it must be short and of simple words, so his mother selected this for him. "I am the light of the world," repeating it to him a number of times until he was sure of it. The evening of the concert came. The audience was in readiness. Johnnie came out, made his most approved bow and proclaimed in a loud voice, "My mother is the light of the world."—Congregationalist.

**Costly Monuments Erected Over Dead Pups by Their Sentimental Owners.**—Potential Epitaphs and Biblical Texts Setting Forth the Virtues of the Departed.

Toilet clubs are not the only luxury that dogs enjoy in common with mankind; they are pampered also with cemeteries.

On the northwestern outskirts of London, in a fine old country mansion, surrounded by extensive grounds, lives and labors one of the wealthiest and most fashionable of veterinary surgeons, who numbers among his customers various members of the royal family, many persons of title and distinguished leaders of society—in fact, his prices are so handsome that ordinary middle class mortals cannot afford to avail themselves of his services.

He is a dog specialist, leaving all the remainder of the animal kingdom in the hands of other practitioners, and the fact that he has made a very comfortable fortune justifies him in his exclusiveness. And not only will he tend the canine species when they are ailing, but he is prepared to bury them when they die and to bury them, moreover, with the most gratifying pageantry and decorum.

The cemetery reserved for this purpose is in a corner of a field on his estate; but, being inclosed by a wall and planted about with trees, nothing of the interior is visible either from his own windows or from any point of the surrounding country, so that few, if any, of the neighbors are aware that such a place of sepulcher exists in the midst of them.

"Some of the dawgs buried here," said an attendant, showing the favored inquirer round, "died while we had 'em under treatment in hospital, as you may say, but many of 'em died in their own homes and was brought as much as six and seven miles to their funeral."

The headstones and monuments in this singular cemetery are as large and often as costly as any placed above the average human body, and the epitaphs on them are not infrequently quite as eulogistic.

"This one here," observed the attendant, pointing out a particularly neat and well kept grave with a red marble obelisk at the head of it, "is where two pug dawgs were buried. They belonged to an old lady who brought 'em over with her from Paris. She had 'em for several years, and we were always being called in to doctor 'em, though they were always suffering from nothing but overfeeding. At last one day they were both taken ill together—they'd eaten something as wasn't good for 'em—and they died. She was dreadful cut up about it—she couldn't have been more so if they'd been children—and she had 'em buried here in two as neat little upright coffins as ever you see. She comes every now and then on a visit, and she pays our gardener 25 shillings a year extra specially to water the flowers she planted on the grave and keep it all tidy."

"Now, here we have what you may call a family vault, which belongs to a nobleman, as you see for yourself on the tablet over the doorway. It's deep and lined with bricks, and you go down into it by a flight of steps. There's six dawgs down on the shelves already in lead lined coffins. If you look through the grating in the door, you'll see the names and ages on the stone that covers the opening. His lordship's uncommon fond of his dawgs, and whenever a fresh one dies it's brought up here and the vault's opened for it. We've another vault like this, which we'll come to presently, only it belongs to a lady."

"Oh, yes; I think I may say every dawg is buried in a box of some sort and a fair proportion of 'em in proper coffins, brass mounted and everything. You'd hardly believe how some of the owners will cry at the funeral. It's mostly ladies that bury their pets here, of course. As a rule, they've got more sentiment about this sort of thing than men have. Nearly all of 'em come regular for the first few weeks with wreaths and bunches of flowers, but the majority of 'em begin to drop that after a month or two. Though there's a dawg buried yonder—see that flat stone with a railing round it?—the old lady has come on the anniversary of his death every year since I've been here, and that's high eight years now, and she seems as sorry about him still as if he'd been a Christian like me and you."

Another remarkable feature of this cemetery is that, besides the names and ages of the dogs interred and in many instances flattering records of their virtues, some of the tombstones are inscribed with poetical quotations and, incredible as it may sound, even with Biblical texts.—London Tit-Bits.

**Street Railways in Philadelphia.**

By the street railway statement it appears that there are within the city limits 316½ miles of streets now occupied by passenger railways and 116½ miles on which street car privileges have been granted, but not yet used. The latter item is somewhat surprising information for people who have been under the impression that the city already had about all the street car lines it had use for. There are, however, some long lines, especially in the suburbs, for which councils granted privileges many months ago, some of them under the representation that the projects were in great haste to build, but on which not a stroke of work has yet been done.—Philadelphia Ledger.

**Death.**

Fear death, but be not afraid of death. To fear it whetly expectation. It thou canst endure it, it is but a slight pain; if not, it is but a short pain. To fear death is the way to live long; to be afraid of death is to be long a-dying.—Exchange.

## THE DOG CEMETERY.

**A SEXTON RELATES SOME CURIOUS FACTS CONCERNING IT.**

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**With shy brown eyes she comes again.**  
With her soft, shy, shy, shy, shy, shy,  
As full of light, as full of light,  
Love in her voice, love in her nod,  
She tremble so softly no one knows  
The time she comes, the time she goes.  
The grass is brown, the leaves begin  
Their gold and crimson dyes to win,  
Each cricket sings away his wings,  
To drown the noisy locust, when  
You come, O maid! to bid us cry  
To summer's end, a long goodbye.  
And when you go the leaves are gone;  
The aster's face-well out it is now;  
Each cricket sings away his wings,  
And close to every corner clings;  
The rude winds usher, with a shout,  
The winter in, the autumn out.  
There's sadness in her shy brown eyes,  
Though gay her gown with tawny dyes;  
Each cricket sings away his wings,  
Of one who's loved, but loved and lost;  
She tremble so softly no one knows  
The time she comes, the time she goes.  
—Boston Journal.

## CUPID'S ARROWS.

Once upon a time there lived at Simla a very pretty girl, the daughter of a poor but honest district and sessions judge. She was a good girl, but could not help knowing her power and using it. Her mamma was very anxious about her daughter's future, as all good mamma should be.

When a man is a commissioner and a bachelor and has the right of wearing enamel jam tart jewels in gold and on his clothes, and of going through a door before every one except a member of council, a lieutenant governor, or a vicar, he is worth marrying. At least, that is what ladies say. There was a commissioner in Simla in those days who was, and wore, and did all I have said.

He was a plain man—an ugly man—the ugliest man in Asia, with two exceptions. His was a face to dream about and try to carve on a pipe head afterward. His name was Saggott—Barr-Saggott—Anthony Barr-Saggott and six letters to follow. Departmentally, he was one of the best of the government of India owned. Social he was like a blinding gorilla.

When he turned his attentions to Miss Beighton, I believe that Mrs. Beighton wept with delight at the reward Providence had sent her in her old age.

Mr. Beighton held his tongue. He was an easy going man.

Now, a commissioner is very rich. His pay is beyond the dreams of avarice—is so enormous that he can afford to save and scrape in a way that would almost discredit a member of council. Most commissioners are mean, but Barr-Saggott was an exception. He entertained royally. He horsed himself well, he gave dances, he was a power in the land, and he behaved as such.

Consider that everything I am writing of took place in an almost prehistoric era in the history of British India. Some folk may remember the years before lawn tennis was born when we all played croquet. There were seasons before that, if you will believe me, when even croquet had not been invented and archery—which was revived in England in 1844—was as great a past as lawn tennis is now. People talked learnedly about "holding" and "loosing," "steels," "reflexed bows," "56 pound bows," "backed" or "self yew bows," as we talk about "rallies," "volleys," "smashes," "returns" and "16 ounce rackets."

Miss Beighton shot divinely over ladies' distance—60 yards, that is—and was acknowledged the best lady archer in Simla. Men called her "Diana of Tara Devi."

Barr-Saggott paid her great attention, and, as I have said, the heart of her mother was uplifted in consequence. Kitty Beighton took matters more calmly. It was pleasant to be singled out by a commissioner with letters after his name and to fill the hearts of other girls with bad feelings.

But there was no denying the fact that Barr-Saggott was phenomenally ugly, and all his attempts to adorn himself only made him more grotesque. He was not christened "The Languor," which means gray ape—for nothing. It was pleasant, Kitty thought, to have him at her feet, but it was better to escape from him and ride with the graceless Cubbon—the man in a dragoon regiment at Unahalla—the boy with a handsome face and no prospects.

Kitty liked Cubbon more than a little. He never pretended for a moment that he was anything less than head over heels in love with her, for he was an honest boy. So Kitty fled, now and again, from the stately woodings of Barr-Saggott to the company of young Cubbon and was scolded by her mamma in consequence. "But, mother," she said, "Mr. Saggott is such—such a—is so fearfully ugly, you know!"

"My dear," said Mrs. Beighton piously, "we cannot be other than an all ruling Providence has made us. Besides, you will take precedence of your own mother, you know. Think of that and be reasonable."

Then Kitty put up her little chin and said irreverent things about precedence and commissioners and matrimony. Mr. Beighton rubbed the top of his head, for he was an easy going man.

Late in the season, when he judged that the time was ripe, Barr-Saggott developed a plan which did great credit to his administrative powers. He arranged an archery tournament for ladies, with a most sumptuous diamond studded bracelet as prize. He drew up his terms skillfully, and every one saw that the bracelet was a gift to Miss Beighton, the acceptance carrying with it the hand and the heart of Commissioner Barr-Saggott. The terms were a St. Leonard's round—36 shots at 60 yards—under the rules of the Simla Tophillite society.

All Simla was invited. There were beautifully arranged tea tables under the deodars at Annandale, where the grand stand is now, and, alone in its glory, winding in the sun, sat the diamond bracelet in a blue velvet case. Miss Beighton was anxious—almost too anxious—to compete.

On the appointed afternoon all Simla

code down to Annandale to witness the judgment of Paris turned upside down. Kitty rode with young Cubbon, and it was easy to see that the boy was troubled in his mind. He must be held innocent of everything that followed. Kitty was pale and nervous and looked long at the bracelet. Barr-Saggott was gorgeously dressed, even more nervous than Kitty, and more hideous than ever.

Mrs. Beighton smiled condescendingly, as befitting the mother of a potential commissioneress, and the shooting began, all the world standing a semicircle as the ladies came out one after the other.

Nothing is so tedious as an archery competition. They shot, and they shot, and they kept on shooting, till the sun left the valley, and little breezes got up in the deodars, and people waited for Miss Beighton to shoot and win. Cubbon was at one horn of the semicircle round the shooters and Barr-Saggott at the other. Miss Beighton was last on the list. The scoring had been weak, and the bracelet, plus Commissioner Barr-Saggott, was hers to a certainty.

The commissioner strung her bow with his own sacred hands. She stepped forward, looked at the bracelet, and her first arrow went true to a hair—fall into the heart of the "gold"—counting nine points.

Young Cubbon on the left turned white, and his devil prompted Barr-Saggott to smile. Now, horses used to shy when Barr-Saggott smiled. Kitty saw that smile. She looked to her left front, gave an almost imperceptible nod to Cubbon and went on shooting.

I wish I could describe the scene that followed. It was out of the ordinary and most improper. Miss Kitty fitted her arrows with immense deliberation, so that every one might see what she was doing. She was a perfect shot, and her 40 pound bow suited her to a nicety.

She pinned the wooden legs of the target with great care four successive times. She pinned the wooden top of the target once, and all the ladies looked at each other.

Then she began some fancy shooting at the white, which, if you hit it, counts exactly one point. She put five arrows into the white. It was wonderful archery; but, seeing that her business was to make "golts" and win the bracelet, Barr-Saggott turned a delicate green like young water grass.

Next, she shot over the target twice, then wide to the left twice—always with the same deliberation—while a chilly hush fell over the company, and Mrs. Beighton took out her handkerchief. Then Kitty shot at the ground in front of the target and split several arrows.

Then she made a red—or seven points—just to show what she could do if she liked, and she finished up her amazing performance with some more fancy shooting at the target supports. Here is her score as it was picked off: Mr. Beighton—Gold, 1; red, 1; blue, 0; black, 0; white, 5; total hits, 7; total score, 21.

Barr-Saggott looked as if the last few arrowheads had been driven into his legs instead of the target's, and the deep stillness was broken by a little snubby, mottled, half grown girl saying in a shrill voice of triumph, "Then I've won!"

Mrs. Beighton did her best to bear up, but she wept in the presence of the people. No training could help her through such a disappointment. Kitty, musing her bow with a vicious jerk and went back to her place, while Barr-Saggott was trying to pretend that he enjoyed snapping the bracelet on the snubby girl's raw, red wrist. It was an awkward scene—most awkward. Every one tried to depart in a body and leave Kitty to the mercy of her mamma.

But Cubbon took her away instead, and the rest isn't worth printing.—Rudyard Kipling.

**The Armenian Church.**

The great patron saint of the Armenian Christians is St. Gregory, surnamed the "Illuminator," who baptized King Tiridates in 302 A. D. His most illustrious successors were Sts. Nerses, Sahak and Mesrop, the last named of whom invented the Armenian alphabet and translated the Bible into Armenian. After the general council of Chalcedon in the year 451 the Armenian church adopted the monophysite heresy, which holds that Christ has only one nature. It returned to the communion of the Catholic church in 626. But at the beginning of the eighth century it fell into heresy again. It became orthodox in 1439, but soon reverted to heresy and has ever since been regarded as schismatic by the Catholic church. It is noteworthy, however, that the house of bishops of the last Episcopal general convention referred to "the ancient and faithful church of Armenia."—New York Tribune.

**That Placket.**

The artificial ensemble sung of in the following rhyme, clipped from a London exchange, is not applicable to many women nowadays, but the catastrophe of the closing lines is by no means rare:

The lady was fair as a summer flower  
And pure as a Christmas rose.  
Her dress was white, and her stays were tight,  
And she'd brown tan shoes on her toes.  
The ensemble, I woen, was fit for a queen,  
While she walked with a queenly air.  
The daintiest sight, by day or night,  
Was that lady, passing fair.

The bloom of her cheek to make took a week.  
Her eyes were of heaven's blue.  
But, alas for her placket, she'd forgotten to  
tack it,  
And her petticoat would stick through.

**Excitement.**

Both in individuals and in masses violent excitement is always followed by remission and often by reaction. We are all inclined to depreciate what we have overpraised, and on the other hand to show undue indulgence where we have shown undue rigor.—Macaulay.

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## IN HUMID CLIMATES.

Lands Suited to Irrigation—Lines Along Which Irrigation Should First Develop.

The following practical information is gleaned from Professor King's "Irrigation in Humid Climates," published in a farmers' bulletin issued by the United States department of agriculture:

The lands best suited to irrigation are those to which the water may be carried in large quantities by gravity and over relatively short distances, because these conditions will usually reduce the cost of water to the minimum. Moreover, the lands must not be so flat that there is difficulty in leading the water over the surface, nor so steep that it is difficult to prevent washing. It is possible to lead water over steep slopes, particularly if the lands are in grass, if proper care is exercised.

The lighter types of soil as a rule will be most benefited by irrigation in humid climates, not only because of the naturally small water capacity and consequent deficiency of water supply for large yields, but because such soils are less liable to be seriously injured in tilth by injudicious applications of water, and because they are generally unable, owing to their coarser grained structure, to yield as large amounts of plant food with the natural rainfall as the finer types of soil are capable of giving. It should be understood, however, that the heavier types of soil may be irrigated with profit where water is easily accessible and where thorough drainage is readily secured, although in these cases, except when the lands are in grass, great care must be exercised not to puddle the soil and not to allow it to dry and become cloddy.

In sections where the time has not developed for a full utilization of the water resources for irrigation there are certain lines along which labor and capital may be profitably invested. First the kitchen garden. The only way to make these gardens a certainty in a very large part of even the humid portion of the United States is to apply irrigation to them. The market garden is an industry in which a large income is expected from a small area, and because of this it is one upon which larger expenditures per acre are permissible, and in which curtailment of yield or injury to quality through drought is most disastrous. It is therefore a type of plant husbandry eminently suited to irrigation in humid climates.

Strawberries, raspberries and blackberries are all extremely sensitive to drought and much reduced in yield by a shortage in soil moisture, while the value of the crop per acre is so large that irrigation may be practiced with advantage where the rainfall of early summer or the capacity of soil to hold water is small.

There is perhaps no crop raised in humid climates where the water conditions need to be under such complete control as for cranberries. Where the winters are severe the vines need to be largely submerged in water and so held until the killing frosts of spring are passed. Then it not infrequently happens that the vines must be flooded to avert the ravages of insects, or as a protection against frosts at or just before the time of harvest. It may therefore be said that thoroughly successful cranberry culture is impossible where an abundance of water is not at command.

### Advice to Cotton Planters.

Cotton growers are now making preparations for their cropping operations. Southern Cultivator offers them some advice:

In arranging their plans we would advise planters to consider first in importance grain, provision and forage crops for the sustenance of all employed in farming operations. Eliminate from the account of expenses to be incurred the heavy one of subsistence. With this out of the way, do not pitch your cotton crop on an increased acreage. The path of duty for the cotton grower is to reduce the cost of production, and this cannot be done by increasing the acreage. Reduce the acreage and intensify the culture, so that one acre will do the work of two. Increasing the yield per acre means more thorough culture of the soil and the plan, and the selection of the best seed for producing not only the greatest yield, but the best lint on an acre possible.

### Insects in Oranges.

No one is surprised to find a worm in an apple and occasionally in other fruits, but it is a surprise to learn that the orange is getting to be infested as well as the rest. The Florida Farmer calls attention to the fact that worms have been found in oranges grown in New Mexico. Meehan's Monthly says: "The worm in the orange is named by the entomologist *Trypeta ludens*. So far as has been discovered it has not been found in any of the oranges grown in the different parts of the United States, although it is said it is getting quite common in the fruit grown beyond our Mexican border."

### An Erroneous Idea.

J. S. Newman of Georgia is quoted as saying in The American Agriculturist: "The idea still prevails to a considerable extent that cotton does not fruit until the taproot strikes hard subsoil and militates against thorough and deep preparation of the soil. It is difficult to reconcile this statement with the fact that enormous crops are produced upon the alluvial deposits in the valley of the Mississippi, where no variation in the character of the deposit is recognizable for a depth of 20 feet. These are only a few of many erroneous ideas which prevail to some extent even among educated farmers."

## CHEAP FEED FOR STOCK.

Iowa Farmer Tells How to Produce It—The Bonanza Mixture.

"We have more unfavorable seasons than good ones for raising oats on our rich corn lands," writes a correspondent of the Iowa Homestead from Clarinda, Ia. He says:

The question whether oats pay is generally answered in the negative. A more important question has come before the farmers of the west and that is a substitute for oats and a variety that is better adapted to our soil. Different localities of the west and northwest, or even different soils of a county, require different varieties of oats to obtain the best results. Heavy strawed oats are to be avoided. Mammoth White Side oats are a success, and from those that have given them a fair trial come the highest praise.

But the best varieties will run out by continual seeding in sowing the seed just as it comes from the thrasher. It will pay to change your seed, and then keep it pure and up to the standard by sowing nothing but well cleaned oats, blowing the light ones over and sifting the small ones out with a good fanning mill.

Barley is a good substitute for oats as a feed for horses and young stock and is much stronger than oats. It is an advantage to grow barley from the fact that it can be grown on rich land without risk, such as an oat crop would be. It makes a better nurse crop for clover than oats. We believe it will produce more bushels per acre on an average than oats.

But the best substitute for oats and the best small grain crop the common farmer can raise to have consumed on the farm is a combination of peas, barley, oats and wheat called the Bonanza mixture. It is sown together in the spring as an oat and barley crop and harvested as such. We have grown this combination for several years and have selected such varieties of grain as would ripen together. The yield has been from 30 to 60 bushels per acre, 30 being the yield the dry season of 1894. This crop is a success in every way. It will produce more bushels per acre than oats. The grain is much superior.

This combination makes a splendid annual pasture for hogs or calves, as the different kinds of grain give a variety of green feed that is relished and is beneficial for young stock. It grows brisk, and for feed lots and small hog pastures nothing better can be sown. As a succotash crop for soiling we think it could not be excellent, although we have never tried it. But it makes such a luxurious growth we feel sure it would make a wealth of feed to cut for cows or hogs.

### Subsoil Plowing.

Subsoil plowing, although a means of conserving moisture, does not produce it, and is therefore not a substitute for irrigation where the rainfall is too small to produce crops. Where there is a hard, dry subsoil, subsoil plowing is to be recommended. Where the subsoil is loose, gravelly or sandy, subsoiling is probably unnecessary or may even be injurious. Do not subsoil when the soil is very wet, either above or beneath, as there is great danger of puddling the soil, thus leaving it in worse condition than before. This is one of the reasons why it is better to subsoil in the fall than in the spring.

If the ground be subsoiled in the fall, the winter and spring rains have ample opportunity to soak in, that being the season of greatest rainfall and least evaporation. Subsoiling in the spring may be a positive detriment if the subsoil be extremely dry, as in that case the rainwater is partially removed from the young plant by the absorption of the bottom soil. If the spring rains were heavy, this would not be a disadvantage.—T. L. Lyon, Nebraska Station.

### Waste of Corn.

It is a very moderate estimate that 10 per cent of the corn crop is wasted in the crib, either by exposure to the weather or by injury by vermin. In the south, where the corn moth damages the stored grain, at least 50 per cent of the value of the old corn held over until the new crop comes in is lost every year, all of which might be saved by a cheap protection of wire gauze inside the crib. A Country Gentleman correspondent, who has tried it, has had no losses of grain by mice or moth lime. Another correspondent covers his corncribs with waterproof canvas covers, previously steeped in a solution of sugar of lead and alum. In summer these same covers are used to protect an unfinished stack or a load of hay in a sudden storm.

### Varieties of Corn.

A writer in The Farm Journal says: After experimenting to some extent with varieties of corn we conclude that the variety that does well in our neighborhood and takes up nearly the whole of the usual growing season to mature is the kind for us to plant. We like to have seed of a very early kind at hand for late planting to supplement the main and early crop.

### Odds and Ends.

The strikingly beneficial and lasting effects on the growth of corn and sugar beets of subsoiling a fine upland loam at the Nebraska station are reported; also the successful experience of farmers in the conservation of soil moisture by means of subsoil plowing.

In Meehan's Monthly attention is called to Missouri as a powerful rival to the Hudson river, western New York, and eastern Canada in apple raising. The Ozark region is said to especially yield bountiful returns.

At the Minnesota station the largest kind of beans was given by Salzer White Wonder, followed by Early White Navy, Boston Pea, Choice Navy, Early Manly and Early White Marrow.

In a Wisconsin station bulletin, No. 55, Professor Henry gives an account of the sugar industry in general and Wisconsin in particular.

## PUZZLERS IN COURT.

POINTS THAT HAVE KEPT THE LAWYERS GUESSING.

Curious Questions Raised in Courts of Law. All Countries Contribute a Share of What Would Make an Interesting Volume—Several Examples.

An interesting volume might be written on the curious points of law that are constantly arising in the courts. The most expert lawyers and judges are frequently puzzled by the novel situations in which they are placed.

One of the most curious points of law on record arose recently in a court at Jersey, in America. The question was whether eggs, after reaching a certain stage of incubation, were to be regarded as eggs or chickens. After quarreling about the matter for some time, counsel offered to break one of the eggs to satisfy the law that it contained a chicken, in which case, of course, the eggs would have been considerably enhanced in value, but there was a general demur to this suggestion, and the justice reserved his decision till he had consulted his colleagues. The result had not come to hand at the time of writing.

A remarkable case in France excited a great deal of attention some time ago. A gentleman dining on the terrace of a Narbonne restaurant let a bank note fall into his soup. He laid it down on the table to dry and a gust of wind blew it away. A passing dog swallowed the note, and the gentleman detained the animal, whose collar happened to bear its master's name. Indignant at his loss, the owner of the note sued the dog's master for 100 francs, the value of the note. There was much legal hair splitting, but at length the court ordered the owner of the dog to pay the money.

Another French case was that against a Paris hairdresser, who was sued by a lady for £60, being the price of her damaged locks. The fair claimant had used the hairdresser's wash, which was said to restore fallen locks, but the result in this case was to burn the hair off completely. The point was the liability of the hairdresser, and the court awarded the lady £8.

Applications for injunctions often raise curious points. Not long ago an injunction was granted to restrain an officer in the life guards from keeping horses in a London drawing room, the ground of objection being the noise which the animals made, which annoyed the neighbors. The offending officer is now in a lunatic asylum.

There was a fight not long ago in one of the London courts between a barrel organ and a piano, an injunction being claimed to restrain a gentleman from keeping an organ. It seemed that the offender was annoyed by his next door neighbor's piano, and to avenge himself he obtained a barrel organ, which he played at all times of the day. The question of the "liberty of the subject," of course, came up, but the court decided that, if an Englishman's house is his castle, it is not a fit place for a barrel organ that never stops, and the organ received strict instructions to remain silent, on the ground that the owner evidently intended to create a nuisance.

The market value of a cough was the question submitted to the Birmingham county court. A barrister sued a railway company for £50 for discomfort suffered by smoking being allowed in a waiting room at a station and in non-smoking carriages. The smoking aggravated the barrister's cough, and he was awarded £10.

A queer point arose in the revision court at Nottingham. While the court was sitting a young collier named Allcock killed his wife in the most deliberate manner and afterward confessed his crime. An application was made that Allcock's name should be struck off the register. "Why?" queried the barrister, receiving the answer, "Because he is a murderer." "That remains to be proved," said the barrister, and the name remained on the roll.

The finding of lost property has often given rise to curious points of law. A workman who found a valuable ring in a London theater claimed the return of the ring from the proprietors, who had taken possession of it. The court, however, rejected his claim, as the ring had been picked up while the man was fulfilling his duties as a servant. At first sight this decision appears to be inconsistent with that arrived at some years ago in a case in which a chimney sweep sued a jeweler for a precious stone. The sweep had found a brooch on his rounds, which he took to the jeweler, who extracted a precious stone and substituted a worthless imitation. On this being discovered, the jeweler replied to the sweep's demand for the return of his stone that the stone did not belong to the sweep, as he had found it, the inference being that he could, therefore, steal it with impunity. The court, however, held otherwise, and the sweep recovered his jewel.

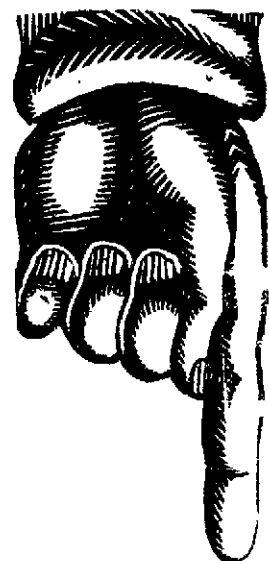
Eastern superstition gave rise to a singular argument in a Chinese court not long ago. A Chinaman had been sent to prison, and, according to custom, the authorities proceeded to cut off his pigtail, whereupon the prisoner applied for an injunction on the ground that without his pigtail he could not enter the kingdom of heaven. After much legal quarreling the court decided that there is no religion in prison, and that the prisoner must share the fate of his comrades, whatever the result in the world to come.—London Tit-Bits.

### The Episode Closed.

He is a young lawyer, and she lived in the west end. They were to have been married in a month. The other day they fell to quarreling over the telephone. She was petulant. He was angry. Finally she called him a b-b-brute and said that he could consider the engagement off.

"All right," said he, and then he "rang off," as they say in telephone parlance.

And she—well, she returned the ring.—Albany Journal.



# BAHNEY'S WALL PAPER STORE

20 East Main Street.

WALL PAPER

Window Shades,

Curtain Poles,

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Bahney's Bookstore, 20 E. Main St.

MASSILLON, O.





The only President since Lincoln's time who has not seen military service in some form is Mr. Cleveland. Lincoln was captain of a company raised for the Black Hawk war, and Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Harrison and McKinley were engaged in the war for the Union. Andrew Johnson, who became President after Mr. Lincoln was slain, had previously been military governor of Tennessee. Mr. Arthur, who became President after General Garfield was assassinated, had honorably served his state during the war as a quartermaster general and an inspector general, with the rank of brigadier.

The financial troubles of the Canton News-Democrat are doubtless of temporary character. It is a splendid property, with a creditable financial past and good prospects for the future. After several changes in management, Mr. Archibald McGregor recently returned to his old post as editor, only to meet with an accident shortly after, from the effects of which he still suffers. It is small wonder then, that in this period of business depression, an assignment has become necessary. THE INDEPENDENT regrets to hear of these facts, but trusts and believes that a reorganization of the property will speedily take place, from which the best results will flow.

Strange, very strange! Washington's birthday was set apart by the Hon. James S. Silcox, the Hon. Carlos Browne and the Hon. George Francis Train for another of the cataclysms foretold by St. John the Baptist on the Isle of Patmos, and understood through telepathic and telephatic methods. Why did not the cataclysm occur? Why did not the people who, as with one voice, demand that the printing presses shall make money until of money there is no end, assemble about the town pumps in their respective localities and cry aloud: "Why did not the downtrodden masses ask the famous triumvirate, Coxey, Browne and George Francis Train, to take their places in history along with Pompey, Crassus and Caesar? Surely some great mistake occurred somewhere, for yesterday it only rained and even the Hon. Peter Smith refused to gambol on Kendal green in honor of these three leaders of men."

#### THE "STATE AID" PLAN.

The stone roads of New Jersey, said to be among the best in this country, have been built under the "state aid" plan. The farmers in that state are so enthusiastically favorable to the extension of the state aid system, that it deserves to be described. In the first place, under the working of the state aid system, no improvement is undertaken except upon petition of those residing upon the road to be improved. When such a petition has been duly signed, it is presented to the county board, who proceed to have the necessary drawings and specifications made. These are then presented to the state highway commissioners for approval. Upon their return by the state commissioners to the county officers, they proceed to advertise for proposals to build the road. When the contracts are let, a copy of each contract must be filed with the state commissioner, who thereupon appoints a supervisor of construction, upon the recommendation of the property holders who have petitioned for the improvement. This supervisor must give his whole time to the work, and see that the conditions of the specifications and contract are carried out. Under this state aid system, the cost of improvements is divided between the state, county and the adjoining property, the state paying one-third, the owners of the property adjoining the improvement paying one-tenth, and the county paying the remainder.

#### MARK HANNA, SENATOR.

With William McKinley, President, John Sherman, secretary of state, Joseph B. Foraker and Marcus A. Hanna senators, it would seem that the ideal settlement of the Ohio question had been attained. To all his public career Governor Bushnell has evinced no sounder judgment than when he penned the following statement, Sunday night: "It had been my intention to make no announcement in relation to the action I would take in the matter of an appointment to fill the prospective vacancy in the Ohio representation in the United States senate until the vacancy actually existed. But on account of the manifest interest of the people and their desire to know what will be done, I deem it best now to make the following statement: "When Senator Sherman resigns to enter the cabinet of President McKinley, I will appoint to succeed him Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, of Cuyahoga county, to serve until his successor is chosen by the Seventy-Third General Assembly of the state. I trust this action will meet with the approval of the people."

Signed, "ASA S. BUSHNELL."

From the first THE INDEPENDENT has been hopeful that the governor would see his way clear to select Mr. Hanna,

whose activity, success and unquestionable ability entitled him to that consideration. The arrangement is one that insures Republican harmony in Ohio for years to come. It will effectually prevent internal bickering about non-essentials, and give to the state a strength and influence in national councils it has never before possessed. There is reason then for congratulating Mr. Hanna, Mr. Bushnell and the people of the state.

#### PRESIDENT JORDAN ON RELIGIOUS REVIVALS

Several weeks ago President Jordan, of Stanford university, preached a sermon before the Unitarian Society, of Berkeley, in which he denounced religious revivals. People frequently become violently insane as a result of attending meetings of this description, and President Jordan, commenting on the fact, said: "Stimulants produce temporary insanity. Whisky, cocaine and alcohol bring temporary insanity, and so does a revival of religion, one of those revivals in which men lose all reason and self control. This is simply a form of drunkenness, no more worthy of respect than the drunkenness which lies in the gutter." He might have put his idea into a milder form and he might have said less, but President Jordan is an evolutionist and a philosopher, and when he speaks he speaks plainly. This time he flatly antagonized religious denominations, which is more noteworthy as Mrs. Stanford is a Methodist and believes in revivals. President Jordan said a lot of things in his sermon which make stimulating reading. He spoke of the depressions which come through laziness and inaction. "Wisdom," he says, "means knowing what to do next, virtue means doing what comes next, science and religion mean telling men how to grow better. \* \* \* All voluntary action brings some degree of happiness. The crazy saints who are continually looking up toward heaven and doing nothing are incapable of doing anything."

#### IS IT WRONG TO PLAY CARDS?

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT: Some dyspeptic person, I observe, has been railing at THE INDEPENDENT for printing so many accounts of card parties, and at the people who attend them. Perhaps this person does not know how to play cards, has never felt the gentle exhilaration due to exercise of memory and deductive faculties, and knows nothing of the satisfaction of meeting many friends face to face on an evening. Probably he would recommend tiddly-winks, crokinole, jackstraws and other intellectual diversions as substitutes. For heaven's sake let quiet, law-abiding people play cards if they care to do so, without hurling criticism born of super serviceable consciences at them! With so much real mischief afoot what is the use of worrying people who are not mischievous? People will be amused, if they cannot play cards they will dance or find something else to do. The folks who object to cards are as bad as Bob Ingersoll, who destroys religion without furnishing a substitute.

#### ANTI-HUNTING.

#### THE TAX ON ALCOHOL.

Republication of the following, from the New York Journal of Commerce, is requested of THE INDEPENDENT:

The question of modifying the existing laws applicable to the exportation of alcohol from distillery warehouse free of tax, including the question of freeing all alcohol which is not used as a beverage from tax, and the relation of that question to the surplus corn crop of the country, has been discussed in a letter recently written by the Hon. John McNulta, the receiver for the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Co., to S. M. Rice, the president of the American Distilling Co.

Mr. McNulta argues in favor of the policy of free alcohol to our manufacturing industries. He advances the novel proposition that the present method of transporting alcohol to the seaboard should be done in tank cars, and thence by tank steamers to the foreign ports. It is also suggested that the present method of placing spirits in barrels of moderate capacity, which are to be stored away in distillery bonded warehouses, should be discontinued, and instead the distiller should be permitted, by a change in the law, to store his spirits in sealed tanks. It is claimed that system would relieve the United States storekeepers from watching 20,000 or more barrels of spirits, and concentrate their custody over four or five sealed tanks approved by the government.

The statement is made that American alcohol is now barred from many foreign markets by prohibitory tariffs, and that a little wholesale retaliation, in the way of keeping out the various bottled alcohol products of these countries, would soon result in a conciliatory policy by means of which we would gain a very large share of the foreign trade.

It is asserted that the more alcohol exported and consumed in our manufacturing industries, the greater the benefit to the farmer, who cannot under present conditions find a sale for his surplus corn in either domestic or foreign markets, and for that reason alone, when it is pointed out that the surplus stock of corn would find a ready market, Congress should not refuse to enact favorable legislation.

It is estimated that 30,000,000 bushels would represent the minimum consumption of corn for distillation of commercial alcohol, if the "free alcohol in the arts policy" is put into execution, and although it is contended on the one hand that that quantity is only a small percentage of the total corn crop, yet on the other hand it is pointed out in the letter that the desired legislation would tend to consume the surplus, and that it cannot be denied that "the surplus of a product makes the price of a product."

## HE DREW HIS REVOLVER

### Game Warden Dangeleisen Involved in Trouble.

#### IT OCCURRED MONDAY NIGHT.

Christ Franz Intimated That the Game Warden is Persecutively Active—A Row Follows and During the Melee Dangeleisen Shoots Franz in the Thigh.

Deputy State Game Warden Dangeleisen and Christ Franz engaged in a fight in a Main street bar-room, Monday night, and during the fracas Warden Dangeleisen fired a shot from his revolver, inflicting a painful flesh wound in the thigh of his opponent. The fight grew out of a dispute over an alleged investigation on the part of Dangeleisen, in an attempt to secure evidence against certain young men, acquaintances of Franz, presumably for hunting out of season. The warden denied having interested himself in the case and, as Franz claims, used bad language, which the latter resented. Both principals were seen by a reporter and each claims the other to be the instigator of the quarrel. Both have witnesses and this particular point will be settled at the trial.

Franz claims to have entered into a friendly discussion with Dangeleisen, not being directly interested, but finally offered to wager fifty cents that he had seen the warden at the old dam where the hunt was supposed to have been in progress, and that Dangeleisen became exasperated and grasped him by the throat, threatening to strike. "I then knocked the warden down in self defense," continued Franz, "and he assaulted me with a chair. Spectators had hurriedly left the bar room by this time and numerous blows were exchanged. We were finally separated, and Dangeleisen drew a revolver, saying he would shoot me. I rushed at him, attempting to get the gun, and he fired. The ball struck me, but did not inflict a serious wound, simply cutting a gash in the fleshy part of my thigh."

Warden Dangeleisen's face was badly cut and bruised in the encounter. He denies that he began the fuss and says Franz struck first. "I only fired," said he, "to defend myself when being set upon by Franz and several of his friends who kicked me while I was down. I did not shoot to kill, or even to wound for that matter. Since I have caused so many arrests as warden I have been threatened even with my life on numerous occasions, and I could take no chances. This affair will be fully explained, no doubt, at the trial."

After firing the shot Warden Dangeleisen promptly gave himself up to the police and gave \$500 for his appearance on Friday. He left this morning for New Philadelphia on business.

The affair took place in S. F. Weller's place of business, much to his regret, and was unavoidable so far as he is concerned.

#### THE HARKEY ADAMS CASE.

It is Now On Trial Before Judge McCarty—Other Court News.

CANTON, Feb. 23.—The case of Ohio vs. Lucv Harkey Adams is on trial before Judge McCarty this morning. The defendant was indicted for practicing medicine without authority.

A final account has been filed by the guardian of Harvey Sprinkle, of Lake township. In the assignment of Thomas J. Brosius, of Alliance, the assignee has been ordered to file an account. The hearing has been fixed for March 1 at 10 a. m. Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the estate of Malcolm Maculey, of Washington township. A petition for the sale of land has been filed in the estate of Frank Eggensweiler, of Perry township. Peter J. Collins has been appointed executor of the estate of Francis Burns, of Canton. Rebecca Frederick has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Michael Frederick, of Canton, with will annexed.

A marriage license has been granted to George J. Tyson and Elizabeth Witmer, of North Lawrence.

#### THEIR ANNUAL BALL.

Masons Celebrate Washington's Birthday in Their Usual Manner.

The annual banquet of Clinton Lodge No. 47, F. and A. M. Monday evening was the magnificent affair of former years. The faultless manner in which everything had been arranged and the perfect management of it all, quite won the admiration of one hundred and fifty persons present. The dancing began at an early hour, and after the supper at 10 o'clock, was resumed and prolonged until late. Boos' orchestra was in attendance.

Those present from out of town were: Mr. and Mrs. N. L. DeMars, of Bolivar; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Garver, of Wainwright; Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Michener, of Canal Fulton, and the Hon. George W. Wilhelm, of Justus.

We would like to look into the plans and face of some one who has never had any derangements of the digestive organs. We see the drawn and unhappy faces of dyspeptics in every walk of life. It is our national disease, and nearly all complaints spring from this source. Remove the stomach difficulty and the work is done.

Dyspeptics and pale, thin people are literally starving because they don't digest their food. Consumption never develops in people of robust and normal digestion. Correct the wasting and loss of flesh and we cure the disease. Do this with food.

The Shaker Digestive Cordial contains already digested food and is a digester of food at the same time. Its effects are felt at once. Get a pamphlet of your druggist and learn about it.

Laxol is Castor Oil made as sweet as honey by a new process. Children like it.

Now is the time to subscribe.

## DIDN'T PAN OUT

The Coxey Idea Was Not Approved by Workmen.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—The demonstration of unemployed, suggested by "General" Coxey for Washington's birthday, did not take place in St. Louis. All arrangements were made and a call issued by the committee on unemployed of the Knights of Labor for all men out of work to meet Monday morning. There was to be a parade, followed by speaking on Twelfth street. The outlook for the weather was so gloomy, however, that the demonstration was called off early. The idea was approved by some of the leaders, but the unemployed did not take kindly to a public exhibition of their misfortune.

## TRIED TO KILL HIMSELF

### Dillard Johnson Cuts His Own Throat.

#### HE WAS TIRED OF LIFE.

Though in Good Circumstances He had Been Despondent for a Long Time—Cut in a Ghastly Manner, Without Severing any of the Main Arteries.

MARSHALLVILLE, Feb. 23.—Dillard Johnson attempted suicide at his home south of Chippewa lake, on Sunday morning, and his recovery is doubtful. He went to the barn to feed the stock and perform other chores and being gone an unusual length of time the members of the family went in search of him. When found his throat was cut from ear to ear and he was covered with blood from the ghastly wound. Fortunately, the cut had not severed any of the main arteries nor the wind pipe, and hopes are entertained for his recovery. He is a gentleman about 60 years of age and in good circumstances, but it is said he has been despondent for some time and was tired of life.

#### MT. EATON NEWS.

MT. EATON, Feb. 23.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Schaffer, a son, Minnie Chatelain, of Mt. Hope, visited Esta Graber and Minnie Schaffly, Saturday and Sunday. Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Marshall were in Massillon, Monday. Mrs. Amanda Westcott and Miss Alice Westcott visited friends in Apple Creek, Tuesday. The ladies of the Presbyterian church are gathering up second-hand clothing to send to the poor of Charlotte, N. C.

#### PIGEON RUN LETTER.

PIGEON RUN, Feb. 23.—A literary society will meet at Goat Hill Friday evening. The mines of this vicinity are now working steadily. The celebration of Washington's birthday was held at the chapel school one-half mile west of Pigeon Run. The programme consisted of songs and speeches. Mr. Halderbaum is now drilling for J. E. Pocock near Wilmot.

#### CANAL FULTON LETTER.

CANAL FULTON, Feb. 23.—Washington's birthday was appropriately observed by the public schools yesterday afternoon; the rooms were decorated with flags, and patriotic songs and recitations were rendered by the pupils of the various departments. The Junior Endeavorers of the Presbyterian church gave Martha Washington supper in the basement of the church, last evening, which was well attended and enjoyable. Cards are out for an "at home" at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Held, on next Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Held are good entertainers, and a pleasant time is anticipated. The Rev. Messrs. Coder and Yoder, of this place, are at present conducting revival meetings at Clinton. The announcement that Governor Bushnell will appoint Mr. Hanna to succeed Senator Sherman is received with much satisfaction by the Republicans of this place.

#### LETTER FROM GREENTOWN.

GREENTOWN, Feb. 24.—Miss Maude Farrell, of Massillon, spent Monday with friends here. Mrs. George Haak has returned home, after visiting friends in Akron. Miss Ida Raber left for Canton, Sunday, where she expects to remain a week or so. Miss Elizabeth Morgan, of Massillon, was the guest of relatives here last Friday. Miss Allie Raber, who is employed in the Duerber works at Canton, spent Sunday with her father, L. Raber. Miss B. Jones, of Homestead, Pa., is the guest of her brother, the Rev. O. B. Jones, of the M. E. church. Miss Ida Royer, of Cleveland, is circulating among friends here this week. Miss Royer was formerly a teacher in the schools here. Masters Earl and Robert Wise, of Akron, spent Sunday with their cousin, Master Parks G. Myers. Dr. Kingsbury, of Mt. Union, occupied the M. E. pulpit Sunday, in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Jones. George Washington's birthday was observed by fitting exercises in the schools here on Monday. Adam Miller has purchased the Joseph Mohler property, south of town, and expects to make it his home in the near future. The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Wise died Monday morning. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the entire neighborhood. A fine entertainment, entitled "Rose Cottage," was given in the new town hall Friday and Saturday evenings. The event was a success in every particular, the proceeds amounting to over \$80.

#### Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon Feb. 24, 1897:

DAVIS, Miss Della Martin, Miss Sadie

ALLMAN, Louis Knefler, Jos.

Barnet, G. G. McMahon, A.

Graber, Peter G. Marton, Ernest

Wilson, Mr.

The Steam Riding Gallery Co.

Nearest living relative of Stephen Ross.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

Felix R. Shepley, P. M.

## NEWMAN PHILOSOPHER.

### He Discourses on Mining and Rates of Wages.

#### ALSO THE ANTI-BLACK LIST BILL

The Massillon Mines All in Operation Except the Northwestern—Some Timely News from Stanwood—Navarre Happenings Tarely Told.

NEWMAN, Feb. 24.—The Northwestern Ohio coal mine is the only mine we know of that has failed to begin operations since the strike was declared off. We hope the company will see their way clear to resume work in the near future. The balance of the mines are running nearly every day.

We notice that while the miner was reduced nine cents per ton for his labor, our generous operators so far have failed to reduce the miners' supplies accordingly. The price of coal on the market in some instances has been reduced ten cents per ton to correspond with the miners' recent reduction of nine cents. It has been the universal custom in the past that whenever the miner was advanced ten cents per ton the price of coal on the market jumped or advanced twenty-five cents per ton, but now that it's coming the other way it seems to make some difference, and why should it? All their day labor receives a corresponding reduction on the same ratio as when an advance takes place. We have always said the operators could well afford to give the poor miner ten cents advance when he received twenty-five cents, and now when it is reduced give the public the same treatment he takes from them.

We noticed that the house committee on labor has authorized a favorable report on a bill introduced by Representative Lorimer, of Illinois, to prevent conspiracies to blacklist. This is a nefarious scheme that has been practiced by employers for years past, causing untold suffering among innocent women and children. We have known men who exercised that grand American principle—the privilege of expressing an honest opinion being blacklisted for miles and miles thereby compelling him to leave for parts unknown and his family suffering for bread. The purpose for such action was to intimidate laboring men from speaking for their just rights, and we know it had the desired effect. Labor leaders and their organizations should rally at once to the support of the above bill by having all laboring men to press their claims on their respective representatives and senators for their support in making the Lorimer bill a law. Here is an opportunity for labor to assist her rights in a practical manner.

"Green goods" documents are again making their appearance in our village. This time the headquarters is in Massillon. Timothy Ramsey has had a severe attack of lung fever the past week, but at this writing, through the careful treatment of Dr. Dissinger, is improving. Miss Jeannette Green, of Massillon, visited last week with the Davis family, in Willow Grove. D. W. Walter and J. C. Bell, two of the teachers in our public schools, are assigned prominent parts for the teachers' institute at Genoa, Saturday, March 13.

#### THE ACCIDENT PROVES SERIOUS.

STANWOOD, Feb. 24.—Clark Oberlin returned home last week from a visit in Williams county. Albert Shilling, who had his leg broken some time ago, and who was expected to soon be around, will have to be confined several weeks more on account of his leg not having knit. Dr. Snively, together with Drs. Hardy and Culbertson, of Massillon, performed an operation Tuesday, which we hope will help the broken limb to heal speedily and satisfactorily.

#### NOTES FROM NAVARRE.

NAVARRÉ, Feb. 24.—Miss Varena Pfouts spent several days at Wilmot this week. Miss Emma Slus, of Louisville, was the guest of her brother, E. E. Slus, for a few days. Miss Elizabeth Allan, of Sherodsville, is visiting among friends here. Mrs. Dieder, who has been spending the last three months at Navarre and other places near, went home on Monday. The impersonation of "Rip Van Winkle" given at the high school hall by Herbert Sprague was presented in a delightful manner and was well received. It was well attended in spite of the opposition offered in the way of a band concert. The next number on the lecture course will be a lecture by Miss Varum, subject, "Who pays the freight," to be delivered March 13. The dry goods store of W. H. Stahl passed into the hands of an assignee last week. The liabilities are said to be heavy. D. J. Wolf is appointed assignee and an invoice of the goods is now taking place. The Rev. Mr. Ernest has begun a series of protracted meetings at the Reformed church. Miss Kate Airhart is visiting Miss Carrie Siffert. J. C. Given, J. M. Sarver and the Misses Esta and Beryl Fox, of Canton, are among the many attractive features on the programme prepared for the teachers' institute at District No. 6, Saturday, Feb. 27. A debate on the one versus three director system will take place in the evening.

#### FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

NAVARRÉ, Feb. 24.—About forty from town attended the last meeting of the literary society at Brush College. Literary closed at Eberly's on last Thursday evening. Miss Clara Gross visited in town over Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Will Swallow. Dr. H. E. DeWeese spent Sunday with his parents at Canton. The Rev. J. D. Downey filled the appointment at the U. B. church on Sabbath evening, in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Wyandt. Mrs. Cramer, of Canton, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Donovan over Sabbath. The concert given for

the benefit of the Navarre band by Ecker brothers, was not as largely attended as expected, owing to the inclement weather. A large crowd was present to hear the second number of the lecture course, which was an enjoyable one. Mr. Sprague is a very pleasing talker. At the close of the impersonation of Rip Van Winkle, he recited one of James Whitcomb Riley's poems, and so well was it received that he responded to two encores.

#### THE K. OF P. BANQUET.

BEACH CITY, Feb. 25.—Mrs. Par Lee Welty, of Canton, and sister of Meadville, Pa., spent Sunday at the Welty residence. Miss Clemmie Myers is visiting in Navarre. Wilber Winfield left last Saturday for Yanketown to assist our old friend Eugene Rappas in making syrup. Frank Stamets, of Lorain, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Martha Stamets. Mrs. Lydia Baltz attended the funeral of Mrs. Hawalters at Shanesville. Mr. and Mrs. A. Reed, of Hicksville, O., are rusticiating at the Hotel Shetler. The K. of P. banquet last Friday evening was a decided success and reflects much credit upon those who had it in charge. One hundred and fifty persons enjoyed the hospitalities of the lodge. Mr. Cochran, of Canton, and Prof. Richardson, of Mineral Point, delivered very able addresses. A quartette composed of Mrs. A. Baltz, Mrs. J. M. Ramsey, T. L. Kline and O. C. Weimer furnished music for the occasion. Miss Florence Baltz served as organist. F. B. Schaffly is suffering from a severe attack of quinsy. Mrs. Edwards and daughter are visiting in Lorain. Protracted meeting commenced at the U. B. church on Tuesday. Elmer Justice has purchased the Brown property adjoining the cigar factory. Mrs. O. A. Shetler spent several days in Canton last week. Mrs. Feller is visiting her parents in Northern Ohio.

#### NEWS OF MILLPORT.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Feb. 25.—Miss Edith White, of Massillon, is visiting with her uncle, Shad White, at this place. Mr. and Mrs. Orin Butler, of Akron, are visiting relatives in our village. John Meisner is seriously ill. If a change for the better does not soon take place it will be necessary for him to undergo an operation. Mrs. John Myers accidentally fell, one day last week, and broke a bone in her wrist. A great deal of sickness is prevalent in this community at present. Joe Meyers made his weekly trip to Massillon, Saturday night. Joe is quite a sport. A number of our people attended literary at Mudbrook, last Friday night, and were well pleased with the performance. H. M. Platt and Henry Fashbaugh, who are employed in a coal mine near Middlebranch, were at home over Sunday. Our brass band contemplates giving an oyster supper and a band concert in connection on Saturday, March 20. Owing to frequent breaks last week in the cable in the Hernbrook mine, the output of coal for the week was not as large as usual. Eva Glutting was pleasantly surprised Thursday evening by about thirty-five invited friends, who came to remind her that she was just seventeen years old. The evening was passed in games and with cards. Luncheon was served at ten o'clock, after which all departed for home. Our literary society met in regular session Tuesday night. A large crowd was in attendance and an excellent programme was rendered, especially the debate. A dialogue entitled "Medica" was well given, and created much laughter. The society then adjourned to meet on the 30th.

#### ELTON NOTES.

ELTON, Feb. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. John Gallatin have been visiting friends here and at Bunker Hill, and returned to their home in Illinois this week. Miss McClellan took her sister's position at H. J. Bingham's, this week. The Goat Hill band surprised their leader, B. P. Baughman, Saturday night, at his home, anticipating his birthday. A very pleasant time was enjoyed by all. Edward Swihart has purchased ten acres of land from Dr. Boughtman, and expects to build. He paid \$100 an acre. Samuel Eyril has sold his town property to Calvin Hawk, consideration \$550. David Thomas expects to go to Wales in June, and will make his home in that country. Arthur Harrold expects to build this summer on the lot adjoining the Owens property. The Bunker Hill school gave a nice entertainment on the evening of Washington's birthday. Our mines are working every day, and men with very small families can manage to keep soul and body together. But who is there among us who dare say that a man with a wife and five or six little ones can pay rent, clothe and feed them on the money he earns down in that black pit? Last Wednesday, in response to invitations, about sixty guests assembled at the home of S. D. Baughman and wife to witness the marriage of Miss Daisy Brinker, to their son, Thomas. Brother Barron, assisted by Brother Scarborough, performed the ceremony just at high noon. The bride was attired in a very pretty gown of Nile green henrietta, trimmed with cream lace, and the groom wore the conventional black. After congratulations dinner was served, which was beautiful to the eye and gratifying to the taste. The Goat Hill band, of which the groom is an efficient member, serenaded them in the evening. The happy couple received many handsome presents. They will be at home to their friends after the first of April, on the Harrold farm.

Are you suffering from rheumatism? Thomas' Electric Oil has cured thousands of the worst cases of this terrible disease. It only costs 25 cents to try it.

Inauguration Excursions via Pennsylvania Short Line.

Tickets on sale March 1st, 2d and 3d. Full particulars furnished upon application to nearest Pennsylvania line ticket agent, or to C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. Agent, Cleveland, O.

Cheapest overcoats in Massillon at J. W. Foltz's.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Krisher.

Miss Mamie Whitman is ill at her home in South street.

W. G. Votteler, of Cleveland, is the guest of local friends.

Miss Edith White is spending a few days in Crystal Spring.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Prince, of Green street, a daughter.

Mrs. Barbara Beidler is visiting friends and relatives in Cleveland.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Simler, in West Main street.

L. S. Buttermore is announced as a Republican candidate for street commissioner.

Mrs. Peter Welker is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Theodore Wentz, in Canal Dover.

John Morgan, of Fredericksburg, is the guest of his brother, S. A. Morgan, in the city.

E. M. Shufelt, six feet tall and always a Republican, is a candidate for township trustee.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Fogel have been called to Mansfield by the death of Mrs. Fogel's mother.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds are in New York, and will go from there to Washington, to be present at the inauguration.

The hearing of Deputy State Game Warden Dangeleson, who shot Christ. Franz, has been set for Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Otto Giesen, of Canton, died Sunday morning. He was an officer in several manufacturing concerns, and was 49 years of age.

The name of Miss Elizabeth Folger is announced as a candidate for member of the board of education subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

Sheridan S. Maier and Miss Hattie Feicht were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Feicht, in Akron street, Sunday morning, the Rev. J. E. Digel, officiating.

The Order of American Mechanics have invited the Rev. Geo. B. Smith, pastor of the First M. E. church, to address them next Sunday night. He has consented to do so, and his subject will be "Some dangers to be averted by our country."

Bishop J. M. Walden was born in Ohio, and has spent most of his years in this state. He visited Massillon forty years ago in the interests of a Cincinnati newspaper. He thinks the place has greatly improved in appearance since he last visited it.

Miss Laura Genet entertained her friends by giving a dance at her home in North Mill street, Saturday evening. About thirty were present, including the members of the Kendall quartette, who assisted materially in making the evening a pleasant one.

Ye olde fashioned wemmene of ye Presbyterian church will give an olde tyme supper at ye Presbyterian chapel Friday evening, ye 26 days of February. Ye supper shall be served at early candle light, which is 5 by ye clock, and ye sittings will be taken by those who get them fyrste.

The Steel Canal Boat Company which was organized for trade between the great lakes and the coast via the Erie canal, has decided to increase its fleet from six to nineteen boats this season. Last season the boats carried steel rails exclusively, but this season will go into general traffic.

Mr. C. A. Krider received a dispatch from Goshen, Ind., Tuesday afternoon, announcing the death of Mrs. Benjamin Krider. Mrs. Krider was formerly Miss Sarbaugh, of Tuscarawas township, and had a host of friends and relatives in this vicinity. The funeral will take place Thursday morning at Goshen.

Abraham Zapp, who lives on a small farm near East Greenville, and who makes weekly trips to Massillon, will soon have an income of \$1,200 a year. Coal has been found under his land by the Howells Mining Company, and the five acres that not long ago were no more valuable than the ordinary, could not now be bought for \$30,000.

Some of the Massillon miners who went to West Bay City, Mich., to work for the Monitor Coal Company, have returned home. They say that the mine is little better than a death trap, being filled with gas and conducted on a very unsafe plan. Those who have returned are Patrick Harney, Peter Baer, Martin Larkin and William Myers.

The young people of St. Joseph's church will appear before the public on the evening of St. Patrick's day, March 17, in a play that is called "In Penal Days, or, Under Two Flags." It is a product of the pen of the Rev. T. F. Mahon, and those who know anything about it say it is extremely well written and full of interesting situations.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fenton are in Pittsburgh, having been called there by the death of their daughter, Lizzie, who had been the guest of John C. Higgins and family for one week. Though in poor health when she left Massillon, the illness which caused Miss Fenton's death must have come very suddenly.

Mrs. John Wetzel, who lives a mile and a half east of town, celebrated her 47th birthday anniversary, on Monday afternoon. The afternoon guests were Messdames Snively, Kochoer, Fuller, Stoffer, Baldwin, Stern, Foltz, Schwier, Danham, Miller, Witt, Wetzel, Wetzel, Doll, Beam, Messrs J. Witt, R. Witt, Wetzel, Doll and the Messrs Witt. In the evening the young people came in and danced, thus making the day a very full and happy one.

Ira Fisher, of the Light, Heat and Power Company, has invented a very simple funnel-shaped zinc affair, by which the carbon of electric lights may be made to last ten nights, whereas they now burn but one night. One of these is attached to the lamp at the corner of Erie and Charles streets, and has proved its efficacy. This is a great labor saving device, and if they were in use all over town the persons who attend to the lamps would have to trim each once in ten days, instead of every morning, as at present.

The city water of Canton, which has been the subject of so much discussion of late, has been again analyzed by an expert pathologist. The report of the latter shows that no trace of typhoid bacillus was found. The analysis was made by W. J. Howard, professor of the pathological department of the Western Reserve university. The present epidemic of typhoid fever in Canton has been attributed to the condition of the water. Though lacking typhoid germs the water is not free from filth, and residents continue to buy spring water at a rate of three gallons for ten cents.

Louis Bamberger was fined the costs of his arrest this afternoon for having kicked Sidney Kaylor, an independent newsboy, on Monday. Mr. Bamberger claimed that a few days ago, Mr. Kaylor, having first made the request, helped himself to the contents of his tobacco pouch. When he handed it back it was nearly empty. Consequently, when he next saw young Kaylor he felt it his duty to punish him. The complainant said the hero of the tobacco story was his brother, and as it made but little difference who it was in the eyes of the law, Mr. Bamberger suffered.

There is no longer any danger in making a trip over West Main street. The hollow under a certain portion of it has been filled up by employees of the Massillon Water Supply Company. The sinking of the ground was not the result of a leak in a water pipe. Some time ago that portion of the street was taken up in order to connect some water pipes. It is supposed that the ground was not hardened before the bricks were relaid, and in the course of time the hole grew larger and larger. The Water Supply Company made the repairs without a murmur. Supt. Inman stated this afternoon, however, that the act was one of generosity, as he felt that the company was in no wise to blame for the existence of this hole.

General Porter, chief marshal of the inaugural parade, Adjutant General Corbin and Captain Johnson, chief of aids, have nearly completed the general orders covering the details of the great procession, and in the course of a day or two will have it in print ready for distribution. It will make a pamphlet of about sixteen pages, and will clearly indicate where each organization is to form. It is announced that while full dress for both ladies and gentlemen will be most appropriate on the occasion of the inaugural ball, it will not be obligatory. No hats or bonnets, however, will be allowed to be worn in the Pension building by the ball guests, and neither will overcoats, wraps, canes or umbrellas be permitted to be worn or carried.

In spite of the inclement weather the sweep stake shoot was conducted at Columbian Heights by Ray L. Markel, Monday afternoon. There were six events in all and the marksmen present including those from neighboring towns numbered twenty-five. Had the day been more favorable the match would have been a decided success in every particular. The scores made were fairly good and among the winners were Becker, of Massillon, Miseric, of Burton City, Wolf, of North Lawrence, and in one event Bichenberger, of North Lawrence, and Markel split first money, Wells and Rapp, of Massillon, shot a 5-bird race, Wells winning. Mr. Markel has concluded to hold an all day shoot in about a month at which both live birds and blue rocks will be trapped. Every effort will be made to make this the largest shoot ever conducted in Stark county.

## BUSINESS MEN BANQUET

A Canton Affair Attended by Massillon Guests.

CANTON, Feb. 23.—The banquet given by the Canton board of trade, Monday night, at the Hotel Hurford, was successful in every feature. The preparations were elaborate and decorations beautiful. There were visitors present from Massillon and Alliance, the Massillonians being E. A. Jones, C. A. Gates, Wm. F. Ricks, J. W. Foltz, H. C. Brown, J. H. Hunt, John Silk, Fred H. Snyder, Daniel Hemperly, R. W. McCaughey and G. L. Albrecht. Toasts and responses were numerous. Prof. E. A. Jones, of Massillon, responding to C. A. Jones, of Canton, said, "Our guests," in part as follows: "It gives me great pleasure on behalf of the guests, to express our gratification for the invitation to be present, and the hearty welcome that has been accorded us on this occasion. These gatherings of business and professional men, who devote themselves to the interests of their pursuits, do much toward building up and uniting the industries of a city. Canton occupies a large place on the map of Stark county and of the state since her distinguished and honored son, Wm. McKimley, has been elected to the highest position within the gift of the American people. Honored and beloved by his friends, he has done much toward advancing the growth of the city."

Impromptu speeches were made by Wm. F. Ricks and J. H. Hunt, also by Massillon.

MAYOR SCHOTT AS AN ANGEL. Also He is Regarded as an Aristocrat in Patagonia.

The Patagonia citizens, Messrs. Smaul, Tscheslesky and Krueger, are at sword's points no longer. Mayor Schott is the angel of peace who has brought it all about, Mr. Smaul paying the freight—\$10.10. Saturday night Tscheslesky gave his wife a sound beating, and then he and the rest met, and with feast and riot celebrated the reconciliation, vowing eternal friendship and singing praises unto each other and Mayor Schott, whom they now regard as the Aristides of his time.

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericksburg, Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time until he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He got a bottle of it and the first dose helped him and its continued use cured him. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, opera block.

The soothing, healing effects of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is felt almost instantly. There is no other cough medicine that combines so many virtues.

## BISHOP WALDEN'S VISIT

The Distinguished Preacher Heard Sunday Night.

A TREAT TO CHURCH GOERS.

The First Methodist Church Crowded by a Congregation Anxious to Hear One of the Most Distinguished Leaders of the Denomination.

Bishop J. M. Walden, of Cincinnati, delivered an address in the First Methodist Episcopal church, Sunday night, on Africa and its evangelization. A description of that vast continent was given in such concise form as to make the impression that Africa has great possibilities before it. A map showing the possessions of the various countries, holding landed interests in the dark continent, was used by the speaker to good effect. England, which the bishop called the pioneer missionary nation has her possessions in Africa so distributed that she controls every part of the continent. The agreement among the nations by which the assignment of African territory was made provides for religious toleration. Africa with her untold riches and unlimited possibilities of development is already prepared for the missionary.

The bishop gave quite an extensive review of the educational work among the freedmen of this country and prophesied that the educated American Negro would return to the land of his ancestors and redeem it from the blight of ignorance and superstition.

COUNTY SEAT NOTES.

This is a Holiday and There is Little News.

CANTON, Feb. 23.—The circuit court in special session will hear the report of trustee H. W. Harter in the Taylor-Crocker case this afternoon. Some minor matters will be considered by Judge McCarty also, but this being a legal holiday no decisions will be given. Business generally, at the court house has been suspended.

The February settlement with the state has been tabulated by Deputy Auditor Kauffman. From it the following figures are taken: Whole amount handled since the previous settlement, \$918,105. The various funds of the county have the following amounts placed to their credit: Poor, \$10,722.12; bridge, \$23,334.18; building, \$15,654.81; indigent soldiers, \$3,303.01; workhouse and debts, \$31,625.32; township, \$6,450.55; township schools and school houses, \$123,417.57; city and village, \$120,518.67; special assessments, \$22,692.01; road, \$51,881.20. Total county and local tax except per capita dog tax, \$401,599.42. Total state tax levied 1896, \$470,698.35. Dog tax, \$3,450.11. The treasurer's fees were \$2,829.65.

The will of John Shaffer, of Tuscarawas township, has been filed for probate. Appraisement of the ward's lands has been ordered in the guardianship of Harvey Walker, of Paris township. The will of Francis S. Burns, of Canton, has been admitted to probate, the widow accepting its conditions. The will of Charles Landis, of Canton, has been filed for probate. Sale of personal property has been confirmed in the estate of Jno. A. Albin, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Cloyd Deal and Mary E. Neese, of Wilmet; Monroe C. Meeker and Nora Devere, of Canton; Samuel F. Mishler and Susie Sprankle, of Greentown; John Logomario and Amelia Schiappacasse, of Canton; Sheridan S. Maier and Henrietta Feicht, of Massillon.

MRS. ADAMS GUILTY.

First Conviction for Practicing Medicine Unlawfully.

Canton, Feb. 24.—In the case of Lucy Harkey Adams, who was indicted for unlawfully practicing medicine, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The defendant gave bond to appear in court on Monday for sentence. When a motion for a new trial will be heard. Helen Goodrich has sued Lyeurgous G. Martin to secure possession of a lot in Alliance which she claims the defendant unlawfully retains. John Brown and brought suit against Henry E. Shoemaker, administrator of the estate of John Brown, to recover \$1,071.49 yet in Shoemaker's possession.

John L. Spangler, of this city, assigned late Tuesday afternoon to H. B. Webber. The assets are estimated at \$10,000 and the liabilities at \$3,000. Mr. Spangler is a retired farmer. Chas. H. Spangler, a Canton grocer, and son of John L. Spangler, also assigned to H. B. Webber. His assets are given at \$3,000, and the liabilities amount to \$3,000.

Wm. H. Stahl and S. J. Shetler have been appointed administrators of the estate of Barbara Stahl, of Bethlehem township. In the assignment of the Democrat Publishing Co., the assignee has been authorized to continue business until the consent of the creditors is obtained. W. F. Schoner and M. M. Bauer have been appointed executors in the estate of Henry Schoner, of Lake township. James A. Welker has been appointed administrator of the estate of Francis Cassidy, of Lawrence township.

The will of Barbara Stahl, of Bethlehem township, has been admitted to probate. A Henry N. Rice has been appointed guardian of Theophilus G. Rice, of Canton. A petition to sell the ward's lands has been filed. A petition to adjudge John Daube, of Nimishillen township and for the appointment of a guardian has been dismissed.

The application of sureties to be released in the estate of Sarah C. Meeker, of Canton, will be heard March 6. A public sale of real estate has been ordered in the estate of George Gross, of Canton. A first account has been filed in the estate of John Johnson, of Alliance.

## A NEWSPAPER'S TROUBLES.

The Canton News Democrat in an Assignee's Hands.

CANTON, Feb. 24.—The Democrat Publishing Company, publishers of the News Democrat, one of the oldest newspapers in the state, made an assignment to John C. Harmony, business manager of the company, on Tuesday afternoon. The assets are placed at \$22,000, and the liabilities at \$28,000. Inability to make collections, and the bad condition at the time the present management assumed control a few months ago, are the reasons assigned.

The paper has had a checkered career during the past four years, the controlling interest having changed four or five times, and the policy shifted accordingly. The majority of the stock is owned by Archibald McGregor (who owned the paper fifty years ago) and members of his family, they having returned to the company a few months ago, after an interval of about ten years.

## THE FAITH CURE FAILS

Dr. Dowie Cannot Save a Patient from New Athens.

OHIO CORN TAKES TWO PRIZES

The Rev. Mr. Van Camp is Down on the Fricolities of Society at Lorain—A Wicked Cock Fight Takes Place at Alliance.

Captain Lee and his wife, who live near New Athens, in Harrison county, took their daughter to Dr. Dowie's healing establishment with the hope that she might receive the cure of her disease, consumption. Captain Lee was skeptical about the methods of faith healing, but he could not refuse the earnest request of his daughter. The poor girl died in Chicago. Dr. Dowie said that if she had come a little sooner she could have been cured.

The Rev. Albert Van Camp, of Lorain, has begun a crusade against card playing, dancing and theatre-going. The disruption of the church is threatened and society is much upset. A series of evening parties are being held for the purpose of discussing the progress of the crusade, and it is to be feared that the adherents of the Rev. Mr. Van Camp are in the majority.

There was a wicked cock fight at Alliance, on Saturday night, in a large barn which had been fitted up for the accommodation of a large crowd that gathered to watch the elevating sport. The contests lasted until daylight on Sunday morning, and about \$100 changed hands during the proceedings. It is reported that Canton roosters came out ahead.

An Elyria man, Mr. Shaible, has won a prize, offered a year ago by the Breeders' Gazette Company, of Chicago, to the person who could raise the most bushels of corn on an acre of ground. The first prize was fixed at \$300, and seven smaller prizes were offered, the competition being open to the world. The offer brought out two hundred and fifty contestants, but of them all Ohio took the first and second prizes—J. A. Tourney, of Plainsfield, taking the first, with 146 bushels, and Mr. Shaible the second, with 130 bushels. The Illinois man who took the third prize says he used no fertilizer, but the Ohio man owned to having used any amount of it.

Hotel Fire at Owego.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 24.—[By Associated Press]—The Rutland House at Owego and six adjoining smaller buildings burned at 3 a. m. Thirty guests were rescued by the police and firemen. Loss \$75,000.

Rubber Works Will Close.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 24.—[By Associated Press]—The works of the National India Rubber Company will close about March 10, owing to lack of orders and prospects of a dull market for some months.

Now

Is the time when you should take a Spring Medicine to purify your blood, give you good appetite, sound sleep, steady nerves and perfect digestion.

That scrofulous taint, that skin trouble, that liver difficulty, that bilious tendency, that tired feeling, are all cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give this medicine a fair trial and you will realize its positive merit. It is not what we say, but what the people who are cured say, which proves that

Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best Spring Medicine. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

Just Arrived

THE BARMORE DERBYS—Colors, Black, Havana, Wood Brown.

The Barmore Railroad Hat, Black and Brown, \$1.50.

THE CUBA in Pearl, Black and Brown.

SPANGLER & CO., Cash Hatters & Men's Furnishers.

## THE OHIO STILL RISING

Many Railroad Companies Seriously Crippled.

THE C. L. & W. IS A VICTIM.

A Stage of Sixty Feet Predicted at Cincinnati—The Damage at Pittsburgh Approaches Millions—Portsmouth is Already Half Under Water.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT]

BELLAIRE, O., Feb. 24.—[By Associated Press]—The river is still rising here four inches an hour. The Pittsburgh, Ohio Valley & Cincinnati, Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati, and the Bellaire, Bridgeport & Martins Ferry street railway are under water. Trains will not reach here before tomorrow on these roads. Manufacturers have been compelled to close.

RESULTS AT PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 24.—[By Associated Press]—The waters are receding, after being higher than since 1884. The Monongahela was 29½ and the Allegheny 30½ at midnight. It had fallen one foot at 10 a. m. The damage in the Monongahela valley is estimated at not less than a million and a half. In McKeesport the damage will reach half a million. Here the water covered Duquesne Way from 9th street to the Point. Steamboats were moored near the Hotel Boyer and the exposition buildings were surrounded. In Allegheny over 3,000 people were driven to the second stories of their homes.

SIXTY FEET PREDICTED.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—[By Associated Press]—The river is rising nearly two inches an hour. It reached 57 feet at 11:30. S. S. Bessler, weather observer, predicts 60 feet by Thursday, but not much more. Dayton and Bellevue, Ky., are cut off from street car traffic. The Grand Central depot cannot be reached by trains. Vegetable gardens in Mill creek valley are ruined. All manufacturing in the lower part of the city have been stopped. Everybody is busy moving goods out of the reach of the water. Steamboats cannot pass under the river bridges.

HALF THE CITY SUBMERGED.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 24.—[By Associated Press]—It is expected that by noon half of the city will be under water. The river is 58 feet and rising. A thousand families have been compelled to move.

COLUMBIAN HOTEL BURNED.

A Brick Tuesday Night Fire During a Gale.

The Columbian restaurant, owned by J. D. Miller, proprietor of the Terminal Cafe, and under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Ray L. Markel, was burned to the ground between 8 and 9 o'clock Tuesday evening. The loss amounts to \$2,000, partially covered by insurance in the sum of \$1,500. Some of the furniture on the first floor of the building was saved, but the personal effects of Mr. and Mrs. Markel were nearly all destroyed. The loss to lodgers is inconceivable, as none of them had any belongings of value in their rooms.

The fire originated on the roof, near the chimney, evidently from a defective flue. It was first discovered shortly after 8 o'clock by Samuel Stowell, who at once notified those within, and the work of saving the things at hand was begun. Hose Company No. 1 responded promptly to a still alarm, and though obliged to work at a great disadvantage, through their prompt and efficient efforts the adjoining building, which was formerly the W. & L. E. dispatchers' office, was saved. The wind blew a gale the entire time, and as the restaurant building was but a light frame structure, the work of destruction was rapid.

The destruction of this building will very likely put an end to the litigation in which it has been involved for some time, and which now hangs fire in Justice Folger's court. Messrs. S. P. Borden and J. C. Pepper claim that they hold a lease on the ground occupied by this building, which they held previous to the purchase of the Rausser estate by the city. They wanted Mr. Markel to be ordered by the court to vacate the premises, as they said that a lease granted by anyone was void until theirs had expired.

Sanguity's Release Demanded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—[By Associated Press]—The Senate foreign relations committee unanimously agreed to report a resolution demanding from Spain the release of General Julio Sanguity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—[By Associated Press]—The Senate passed the House bill to secure indemnity up to \$10 for loss by registered mail.

I have given Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a fair test and consider it one of the best remedies for cough that I have ever found. One dose has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. Any cold my children contract yields very readily to this medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it for croup and colds in children.—Geo. E. Wolff, clerk of the circuit court, Ferrandina, Fla. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, Opera block.

Just Arrived

THE BARMORE DERBYS—Colors, Black, Havana, Wood Brown.

The Barmore Railroad Hat, Black and Brown, \$1.50.

THE CUBA in Pearl, Black and Brown.

SPANGLER & CO., Cash Hatters & Men's Furnishers.



## DENTISTS ON THE WAR PATH.

They Demand Redress for the Death of Dr. Ruiz.

It was exactly midnight when the eighth semi annual meeting of the Tuscarawas Valley Dental Association, which was held at the Hotel Conrad in this city yesterday, was adjourned. After the previously arranged programme had been disposed of resolutions were adopted and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. F. H. Waldron, of Canal Dover; vice president, Dr. F. Davis, of Minerva; secretary and treasurer, Dr. C. F. Slutter, of Alliance. Executive committee: Dr. L. W. Ballard, of Alliance; Dr. G. W. Woodborne, of Uhrichsville; Dr. J. F. Wyber, of Canton. Membership committee: Dr. G. M. Hesolin, of New Philadelphia; Dr. A. S. Ager, of New Philadelphia; Dr. L. E. Menuez, of Massillon.

Dentists were present from Canton, Uhrichsville, Canal Dover, New Philadelphia, Alliance and Minerva. Dr. Menuez was the only local doctor of dentistry in attendance. The following resolution was reported by the appointed committee and agreed to:

Whereas, The attention of the Tuscarawas Valley Dental Society has been arrested by the circumstance of the assassination of Dr. Ruiz, an American citizen and a dentist, at the hands of General Weyler, commander of the Spanish forces in Cuba, whose offenses against humanity and the flag of this nation are unmitigated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we implore congress and the president to demand of Spain redress for the murder of American citizens, and especially of our beloved brother, Dr. Ruiz, and upon the failure of Spain to comply with this reasonable demand, that the use of the means under the control of our government be authorized to enforce the demand.

Geo W. WOODBORNE, F. E. BATTERSHELL, D. D. S., F. D. DAVIS, Committee.

Based on Facts.

Argument Without Proof is not Acceptable Evidence—We Give the Proof of Merit in

DR. WHEELER'S NERVE VITALIZER.

Symptoms to the inexperienced are very deceptive. A case in point is that of Eugene Farmer, manager of the East Saginaw Business Men's Club. In addition to sleeplessness, he had very direct symptoms of heart disease, which, together with symptoms of paralysis, no doubt caused him many anxious thoughts especially as the doctors with whom he consulted and the various medicines he used had no effect. Fortunately he learned of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer through a friend. The result of its use can best be told in his own words, as follows:

"Through the kindness of Mr. Frantz, of Bruck's drug store, I commenced using Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer for a nervous difficulty, which the doctors were unable to cure or even understand. My trouble bore all the symptoms of nervous prostration, also that of paralysis and heart disease, manifested by palpitation and poor circulation. At times I thought I would surely collapse. I had not taken Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer very long before I was convinced it would cure me, which it certainly did after using a few bottles."

Mr. Farmer's is not an isolated case. Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer has and will cure every case of nervous trouble where used.

If health has any value procure it. If life is desirable prolong it. To do either you must use Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly and all druggists.

Volumes Could Be Written.

filled with the testimony of women who have been made well and strong by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a medicine that's made especially to build up women's strength and to cure women's ailments—an invigorating, restorative tonic, soothing cordial, and bracing nerve; purely vegetable, no alcohol, and perfectly harmless. For all the functional derangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses that afflict womanhood, the "Favorite Prescription" is the only remedy now before the public devised by a regularly graduated, experienced and skilled specialist in these maladies. Its sales exceed the combined sales of all other medicines for women.



# SHE GAVE HIM ARSENIC

# A FEMALE MEMBER.

# HOW TO KEEP COOL.

# THE WELSH LANGUAGE.

# NEW W. M. C. A. OFFICERS.

# HEALTH HINTS.

## How Mrs. Carew Disposed of Her Husband.

## LIKE FAMOUS MATBRICK CASE.

The recent trial at Yokohama created a worldwide sensation. A Society Woman's Cold Blooded Crime. Incidents of the Trial.—The British Minister's Clemency.

The recent trial at Yokohama which resulted in the conviction of Edith Carew of poisoning her husband, Walter Raymond Hallowell Carew, created a worldwide sensation, owing to the social prominence of the parties and the resemblance to the famous Matbrick poisoning case. She was condemned to death, but the sentence was revised by the British minister and changed to imprisonment for life.



Mrs. Edith Carew, famous Matbrick poisoning case. She was condemned to death, but the sentence was revised by the British minister and changed to imprisonment for life.

Mr. Carew, who was the secretary of the Yokohama United Club, died on Oct. 22 of arsenical poisoning after a few days' illness. He lived with his wife and young children upon "the Bluff," which is the fashionable portion of the reservation set aside for foreign residents of Yokohama. The Carews had been six years in Japan, having gone there from Singapore, where Mr. Carew was in the British East India civil service.

They were both highly connected in England. Mrs. Carew's father being mayor of the city in which he lives. During his illness Carew was nursed by his wife, and she was practically the only person who had access to the sickroom. The nursery governess, having been sent by Mrs. Carew to a Japanese chemist for arsenic, learned that a great quantity of the poison was being consumed in the Carew household. This and whispering she had heard among the servants excited her suspicion. She communicated the suspicion to the physician in attendance upon Mr. Carew, and after the death of the latter an inquiry was promptly instituted.

Then it was that sensational developments began to appear. Before there was any public intimation that suspicion rested upon Mrs. Carew employed two lawyers to attend the proceedings of the coroner's inquest.

She went upon the witness stand, and, after admitting the occurrence of quarrels between herself and her husband about money matters, told of the appearance in her domestic circle of a mysterious "woman in black," whom her testimony alone pointed to as an enemy and probably the poisoner of Mr. Carew. This mysterious stranger was supposed to be one Annie Luke, to whom Mr. Carew had been engaged to be married when he lived in England.

A veiled woman did call at the Carew residence one evening, and letters signed "Annie Luke" and "A. L." were received by the coroner and by Carew before the death of the latter. That there was such a person in England and that Carew believed she had followed him to Japan to poison him is certain. That the "woman in black" and her identification with Annie Luke were the inventions of designing persons now seem equally certain.

The letter to the coroner said that Carew and the writer would soon be no more, deploring the failure of following any clue to the writer and gratuitously absolved from all guilt "that little fool of a wife." It was brought out at the inquest that a note from "A. L." to Carew was written on a scrap of paper that had previously been used for a note from Carew to his wife.

The authorities made a most thorough search for the "woman in black," and not a trace of her was found outside the mysterious letters, except that a servant in the Carew household testified that a "strange woman, closely veiled, had called one evening after dinner while Mr. Carew was



WALTER H. CAREW. This suggested the possibility that Mrs. Carew might have done some masquerading.

The agents of all the steamship companies whose vessels touch at Japanese ports declared that no person answering or who might answer to the mysterious woman had been carried to or from the island in their steamers.

Notwithstanding all this the coroner's jury failed to hold any one accountable for Mrs. Carew's death, but the public dissatisfaction was so general and so outspoken that the British minister at Tokyo intervened, and the arrest of Mrs. Carew upon a charge of murder followed. An eminent

## EVERY GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS HAS CONTAINED A WOMAN.

It is a weakness of the sex, and they are frequently very clever. Some of the women who have been convicted of making and passing "queer" money.

Women have a weakness for counterfeiting. The first person ever executed for that crime was a woman. She was an English woman named Barbara Spencer and was put to death in 1721 for making false shillings. She was strangled and burned at the stake. Curiously enough, her accomplices were acquitted.

Nancy Kidd was one of the most remarkable female counterfeiters ever known in this country. She belonged to a family of noted forgers. She carried on her nefarious trade for more than 30 years in Chicago, and was arrested there many times. On one of these occasions a lot of fiber paper was discovered on her person. The government officials were completely at a loss to know how she had obtained this. Finally she confessed that a chemical solution had been used to wash the faces of the notes and make them perfectly clean. Thus she was in the habit of taking \$1 bills and changing them into larger denominations. The government authorities released her in return for this valuable information and for telling them what the solution was. However, they had her shadowed by detectives and finally caught her with \$17,000 worth of counterfeit money in a box. She was found guilty upon seven different indictments for counterfeiting and was sentenced to eight years in the state prison, where she finally died.

One of the cleverest tricks ever played on Uncle Sam was invented by a woman who lived in Philadelphia. Her plan was to take \$10 and \$20 goldpieces and with a small drill worked by steam power to bore out the insides and then refill them with some base metal, being very careful that they should weigh exactly the right amount when she had finished. This she accomplished by drilling through the milled edge of the coin, and then, after filling the hole, cover it with a little of the extracted gold. In this way she made \$7.50 on every eagle and about \$16 on every double eagle. The officials of the secret service say that this is the safest device ever invented for cheating the treasury.

Counterfeiting is very apt to run in families. This, of course, is natural, as a father brings up his son or daughter to follow his profession. Women who would otherwise be good are often led into this sort of crime by marrying men who carry it on as a business. But sometimes it works the other way—women teach their husbands how to make false money. This is what happened when Ben Boyd married Mary Ackerman of Indiana. Her father was one of the most successful counterfeiters of his day, and his daughter had a thorough acquaintance with the art. Mrs. Boyd carefully taught her husband all the secrets of the trade, and he became one of the most famous forgers of the age.

They carried on the business with such a high degree of skill that they were not captured for years, and when at last the secret service Hawkslows did run them down not a single counterfeit plate, note or coin was found in their possession. When their house was searched, \$8,000 in good money was found. This small amount was all the money they had accumulated during all their years of crime. Of course the officers could not touch it. Afterward sufficient evidence was secured to convict them, and they were sent to prison. They both claimed to be converted while in state prison, and after their release settled in Chicago, where they apparently lived an honest life.

A case that annoyed the secret service very much was that of a woman who employed a clever dodge. She went to a large shop and selected a valuable shawl. To pay for this she handed the clerk a United States treasury note for \$1,000. He took the money and disappeared, not returning for several minutes. When he came back, she asked him why he had kept her waiting, and he confessed that he had taken the bill to a bank near by to be sure that it was good. She pretended to be very angry and said that she would not buy the shawl on any account and walked out of the shop. A little later in the day she returned and said that as she could not find any other shawl that suited her as well in the other shops she had decided to take it in spite of the insult offered her. She gave him the \$1,000 bill, and, getting the shawl and the change, left the shop. The owner of the shop afterward discovered that the note he finally accepted was a counterfeit. The first bill had been good, but on her return she gave him the false one, which was a wonderfully clever imitation. The secret service was much agitated about this and several others of the \$1,000 bills which turned up, but they have since captured the plates.

Practically every gang of counterfeiters ever arrested has had women associates. In the office of the secret service in Washington there is a large frame, 4 feet square, filled with the photographs of women who have either made or passed false money. Men almost always employ their wives or daughters for the purpose of "shoving" their counterfeiters.—Washington Post.

## Set Out Trees in the Spring.

Spring is a better time to set trees than fall, because at that season trees are beginning to grow and will, therefore, be in a condition to respond more readily to treatment, while in fall they are unlikely to establish themselves before cold weather sets in. Preserve the roots to the fullest possible extent and do not disturb the tree until after it has ripened and has shed its foliage. If the roots are cut away, as they almost invariably are in spring planting, be sure to cut back the top proportionately.—Eben E. Rexford in Ladies' Home Journal.

## SOME OF THE METHODS EMPLOYED BY NATIVES OF THE TROPICS.

Artificial Swamps of New Guinea—India's "Floating Villages"—Subterranean Dwellings of the Syrians—The King of Siam's Glass House.

If people will only profit by example they can keep cool. Just see how the other fellow, who lives where it is always hot, manages to be comfortable, and then you will have struck the keynote.

For centuries the inhabitants of the tropics have been devising ways to keep cool. Not only have the natural resources of their own countries been converted into methods of cooling schemes, but the mechanical skill of modern science has also been introduced by the fabulously wealthy rulers of these semibarbarous lands.

The natives of New Guinea, who are compelled, owing to the intense heat, to go almost naked during most of the year, have hit upon a scheme that is claimed to make life not only bearable, but highly enjoyable during the long, hot days when the broiling sun is sending down searing rays of fire.

While their plan does not tax the brains of modern science, it is, nevertheless, unique and involves the labor of an enormous army of workers. Their method is to take a broad stretch of land adjoining their large villages and convert it into a swamp. This is done by clearing the land thoroughly of all vegetation and underbrush, only the trees being left standing. By months of patient labor, in which all inhabitants of the village, both men and women, join, they dig a canal from the nearest lake and drain it into their artificial marsh. The depth of water in these marshes varies from 10 to 20 or 30 feet, according to the excavation done beforehand.

Trees are then cut and carefully stripped of both bark and branches and driven in groups in numerous parts of the marsh, leaving about 10 or 15 feet above the water. On the tops of these stilts, or piles, the houses are then built and so overhang the marsh.

In some parts of India "floating villages" have been constructed with great success. The inventors of this mode of keeping cool came from inland tribes of natives, where the heat killed off hundreds every year. These men journeyed to the river shores and there built their houses on large flat rafts. Some of these villages have now grown to large proportions, and one near MacCluer's inlet, or gulf of Orin, as it is now called, numbers over 800 houses. They are all connected by ropes, with some 20 feet of water between, and move with the current. This huge excursion fleet, as it appears, lazily floats from one shore to the other and up and down the stream, catching all the air that comes from the neighboring forests. The difference in temperature between the land and the rafts averages 25 degrees.

In Syria the latest and most effectual scheme of escaping the stifling heat has been found in the subterranean passages, of which the country has many. Large forces of Syrians have made mammoth excavations in the passages, and here, deep down in the bowels of the earth, built abodes. It is very cool down there, the rocks oftentimes being actually cold. This is largely accounted for by their contact with the numerous subterranean waterways, which flow along under mountains and rents in the rocks caused by internal volcanic eruptions.

Down there, hundreds of feet beneath the earth's surface and in, as it were, a gigantic tomb, the Syrians pass the heated portion of the day in quiet seclusion and peaceful rest.

The Chinese, although a backward and unprogressive race, have nevertheless tried many experiments for keeping cool, and think they have solved the question by their "tree dwellings." At least it is the most satisfactory method that has ever been put in operation in the Flowery Kingdom.

Taking advantage of the tremendous growth of trees in some parts of the yellow empire, the natives have built their houses, like nests, in them. This they do by splitting the large and topmost branches and fitting the foundation of these houses securely in these splits.

Perched up there, a hundred feet in the air and in the direct sweep of the wind when there is any, the Celestials dream away the tedious summer day. The type of architecture is more pretentious than that displayed in the simple log cabin. The walls are decorated with curious designs, and the interwoven latticework of palm and bamboo which form the houses give them a delightfully cool and airy appearance. It is an ideal nest, and one in which the Celestial never tires of lingering.

The king of Siam has a scheme on which that swarthy ruler labored for many years, and which, besides being wholly original, represents an expenditure of money that would make a dozen men wealthy for life. In substance, it is a mammoth glass room, measuring some 20 feet square by 15 feet high, constructed on the surface of a lake, into which it is submerged on hot days.

With the exception of the floor, it is entirely of heavy plate glass closely fitted into steel frames. It took over five years of steady labor to make this remarkable room, and so jealous of the secret was his imperial inventor that each particle of the room was manufactured in a different place and by workmen entirely unfamiliar with the other parts of the structure.—New York Journal.

## Minks Banish Snakes.

Water moccasins were formerly numerous in the region close to Taylor, La. In recent years they have become scarce, while minks have increased in numbers. Old hunters there say that the mink is the deadly enemy of the snake, and that in a fight the quadruped always comes off victorious.

## Remote Antiquity and the Romance of Its Literature.

One Breton investigator has affirmed that Welsh was the language of the Titans, while another has explicitly stated that it was the mother tongue of "Saturn, Jupiter and the other principal gods of heathen antiquity." Upon so obscure a point we may, perhaps, be allowed to retain our doubts, nor are we called upon to bow with absolute deference to the conclusion arrived at by a more modern Cymric scholar that the scheme of Dante's "Divina Commedia" is due to Celtic sources. No one, however, would dream of contesting that to the Cymric branch of the Celtic race we owe the origin of the Arthurian legend.

We do not know whether it will be one of the duties of the Welsh university to endeavor to revive the real, unadulterated Celtic literary traditions and to purge and purify them from the accretions due to foreign influence. We should be disposed to say that Celtic scholarship will be more beneficial and more successfully employed in collecting the indications of the influence exercised by the Celtic spirit over the English language, English romance and English ways of thought during the very period when it was supposed to have been repressed, if not wholly destroyed. Criticism, too, will have abundant work on its hands in seeking to separate the authentic from the spurious in the alleged writings of the earlier Welsh bards.

In the first year of the century there was published the "Myvrian Archaeology of Wales," a collection of the most celebrated works in Welsh literature from A. D. 500 to A. D. 1400, under the editorship of Mr. Jones, Mr. Edward Williams, known locally as Edward of Glamorgan, and Dr. Owen Pugh. But though 77 poems are there ascribed to Taliesin, Mr. Stephens considers that 57 of them are demonstrably spurious and that only 12 of them are probably genuine—that is to say, belong to the age to which they are attributed. Few scholars, however, would be prepared to challenge the assertion of Roman that the sixth century was the golden age of Cymric literature, though its first epoch is usually taken to start from still remoter times and to extend to the date of the Norman conquest, but it is not till the chronicle of Caradoc, a somewhat dry record, recalling in its general scheme the more famous Anglo-Saxon chronicle. To the same period belongs the chronicle of Geoffrey of Monmouth. But, as though a Welshman by birth, the Bishop of St. Asaph elected to write in Latin, we presume that his labors, however interesting and important, would not be claimed by true Welshmen as a portion of Celtic literature.—London Standard.

## The Harp of Brian Boru.

The sightseer in Dublin who fails to visit Trinity college and spend a day among the treasures preserved in the great museum belonging to that institution makes the mistake of his life. In that museum there are hundreds of thousands of relics, but the one in which most people take the greatest interest is the harp which once belonged to Brian Borohme, or Brian Boru, as he is most commonly called. Brian Boru was the Irish monarch who was killed in the great battle at Clontarf in the year 1014 A. D. Brian left his harp and his crown to his son Donagh, who succeeded as king. Soon after Donagh was deposed by a warlike nephew and was forced to retire to Rome. He took his father's crown and harp with him, and they were kept in the Vatican collection for several centuries, the crown, which is of massive hammered gold, being still numbered among the pope's treasures. The harp, however, was sent to Henry VIII, and he presented it to the first earl of Clancarde. It was deposited in the museum mentioned in the opening of the year 1872. The harp is 32 inches high and of good workmanship, the carving on the oak frame being equal to anything that could be done today. It is well preserved and does not look to be an instrument upward of 1,000 years old.—St. Louis Republic.

## Fun Over the Bread.

We had the gantlet yet to run, as the firing of the communists was still heavy in the neighborhood. The bullets were whistling so angrily down one of the streets which cut the Rue de la Bienfaisance at right angles that a number of servant girls who wished to go to a baker's shop on the other side were afraid to venture over. The difficulty was turned in this way: There were soldiers on one side of the dangerous crossing and maidservants on the other. The maidservants threw their money to the soldiers, and the soldiers purchased the bread and flung it across to the maids.

This maneuver excited a good deal of merriment in spite of the danger with which it was attended. At times a girl would throw a piece of money short, and a soldier would have to fish for it with his bayonet, and even, amid peals of laughter, venture out to pick it up. To see the men and women engaged in this occupation one might easily have thought they were indulging in some harmless pastime like hunt the slipper.—Recollections of Paris.

## Dead as a Doornail.

"As dead as a doornail" at first seems utterly senseless, but becomes lively and picturesque when we remember that knockers were once universally used. Beneath the knocker, in order to prevent disfiguring the door, a large nail or bolt was driven. An impatient caller, waiting for the door to be opened, would frequently use the knocker with great force, and the irresponsiveness of the nail gave rise to this expression.

## Most Likely.

Hurst—Wilkins says that he does not desire wealth for itself. Worst—No, but I guess he desires it for himself.—Vanity.

## Governor Bushnell Addressed the Convention at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 22.—The following officers were elected at the Y. M. C. A. state convention Saturday: J. W. Walton, Cleveland president; Alex. McDonald, Cincinnati, vice president; W. O. Thompson, Miami university, second vice president; W. S. Thomas, Springfield, third vice president; J. S. Ebersole, Demoson, secretary.

Governor Bushnell made an address, in which he hoped that the influence of the Y. M. C. A. on newspaper men would keep them from stating every morning who was going to be United States senator from Ohio.

## Women Highwaymen in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 22.—Apparently the women have found an opening into a new industry with promises of success. John Blazier, a well-known employee of the Thomas Manufacturing company, was assaulted and robbed by two unknown women on Center street, near Washington street, about 10 o'clock Saturday evening. Blazier says he was walking quietly along the street, when he was hit on the back of the head with something, and two women, whom he thinks were colored, at once went through his pockets, taking his purse, containing \$5, which was all he had. He reported at once to police headquarters, where it was found that he had a terrible gash in the back of his head.

**DISEASE DOES NOT STAND STILL.**

Every one is either growing better or worse.

How is it with you?

You are suffering from

**KIDNEY, LIVER OR URINARY TROUBLES.**

Have tried doctors and medicine without avail, and have become disgusted.

**DON'T GIVE UP!**

**Safe Cure**

**WILL CURE YOU.**

Thousands now well, but once like you, say so. Give an honest medicine an honest chance.

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggist's. Write for free treatment blank to-day. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.

## Truth Tritely Told Without Varnish or Word Painting.

"Stomach deranged, system deranged." Physicians affirm it, facts prove it. The sufferer from stomachic trouble proves the foregoing statement. The stomach is the mill that grinds the food that sustains the body. The slightest ailment interferes with its workings and all becomes wrong. It's the immediate ailments that one must guard against. The most common forms of stomach troubles are wind on the stomach, indigestion, colic, sour stomach, etc. Lightning Hot Drops is a remedy that immediately and absolutely affords relief, and in every case effects a permanent and lasting cure. Where Lightning Hot Drops is found, stomachic troubles cease to exist. It has cured thousands of obstinate and unyielding cases, and it will cure others. It has never, in any instance, failed. Lightning Hot Drops stands to-day without a peer, a priceless remedy for sufferers from all stomach troubles. It is put up and sold in 25 and 50 cent sizes.

**10 CENTS**

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**GARDEN SPOTS**

OF THE South

One hundred page book, descriptive of resources and capabilities of the soil contiguous to the line of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and West Florida by counties. Write C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

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**1/2 THE Labor Time Cost**

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**GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER**

What More Can be Asked?

Only this: ask your grocer for it, and insist on trying it. Largest package—greatest economy.

**THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,**

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

**Changing Hands**

is all it amounts to when you make your wife a present of a home. It is like putting money in a savings bank, with your rent as interest. She will keep it for you till the rainy day comes, when, no matter what else you may have lost, you will not be homeless. Look at the bargains I am offering in city and suburban homes.

**James R. Dunn.**

**First Arrival**

Three cases Spring and Summer Piece Goods at BREED'S.

Fall and Winter piece goods at 20% discount.

**W. F. Breed, Tailor,**

13 1/2 E. Main St.

**WARTHORST & Co.**

**QUARRY.**

**BRICK. - - BRICK.**

**Massillon, O.**



## LIFE'S VARIED PHASES.

"Strange Things We See In the News of the Day."

TRIED TO POISON HER FATHER.

A Remarkable Instance of Juvenile Wickedness—Paris Tries the Sugar Cure—A "Mucky Girl" Protects Herself—Women Who Gamble in Stocks.

A slip of a girl, 14 years old, coolly admitted in a New York police court the other day that she had tried to kill her father by putting rat poison in his coffee. She was Annie Stichternath, the daughter of William Stichternath, a respectable, hard-working tailor. Her father gave his testimony against her with tears in his eyes.

The honest tailor knew how to make coats better than he did how to care for a girl of 14 years. His wife died five years ago, leaving him three children, two of them younger than Annie. He was very strict, and Annie rebelled against the discipline. She grew more wayward as she grew older and finally took to staying out nights. The father rebuked the child, and she became daily more stubborn and sullen.

One morning she seemed transformed. She arose early and prepared the breakfast for the family, and that without grumbling. Her father began to take hope again. He had just begun to sip his coffee when he noticed that it had a peculiar taste. He saw some kind of substance floating around on top. He poured out the coffee, and in the bottom he saw a whitish sediment. His daughter stood at his elbow. He looked up into her face, and she slightly returned his glance.

"Yes, I did it," he reports she said. "I tried to poison you. I'm tired of being scolded for nothing."

Then Annie left home and about a week later was arrested for vagrancy. At the solicitation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children her father was induced to give his testimony against her in the police court.

An Ethiopian Changes His Skin.

Asbury Lucas, a porter, was a colored man till two years ago, when he sustained a severe shock from a bolt of lightning which struck the ground near him. Now he is turning white.

Shortly after the shock an insignificant white spot appeared on his hand. It grew in size, and spots showed on other parts of the body, growing in size too. They spread and at present there are three blotches left on his head. One of these, on the cheek, has already begun to turn white.

Lucas is 28 years old. He says he has some white blood in him. When he first saw the pale spots on his dusky skin, he was frightened. But he finally consulted a physician, who told him he was turning white and probably would lose all of his original color in a few years. His hair is what is sometimes described, when found on colored persons, as red, but is as kinky as that of the most pronounced negro.

Women Stock Gamblers.

Women are good customers of the New York stock brokers. A broker who has an office in one of the up town hotels said recently in speaking about his women customers: "When we opened our offices here, I never counted upon any trade coming from women. I was much surprised one day to have a woman, a guest in the hotel, send me her card and ask me to call upon her in her apartments. I went up some what mystified, but was speedily enlightened. She explained to me that she was interested in the market and began to pump me with questions which showed she was mistress of the situation. She has been one of my regular patrons ever since, and she plays the market with better judgment than most of the men. I and more acumen than most of the men. I now have many women customers, so many, in fact, that I have found it necessary to have a room for them alone."

"I don't know what it is, but there seems to be something in the make up of a woman that gives her a tendency to gamble. I have never encountered a woman yet in my stock dealings who was not an inveterate and merciless gambler. If I were to mention names, you would be startled. Women who have no need to gamble—women who have happy homes and plenty of money—come here and plunge and will go without a diamond necklace or a new dress that they may try conclusions with the market. If they win, they spend the money prodigally in decorating themselves; if they lose, they accept the inevitable with a fortitude that is admirable. They gamble with their pin money and get as much enjoyment out of it as the ordinary man."

The Latest Healing Fad.

Paris has a new healer. He is called Pere Jourdain, and he performs wonderful cures through the assistance of departed spirits. His all powerful medicine consists only of pieces of sugar, which he alleges are impregnated with a magnetic fluid supposed to ooze from his withered hands.

Pere Jourdain is the fad of the French capital. His rooms are located in the Rue Dondoeville in Montmartre, and he confidently asserts that he can cure any disease that flesh is heir to, anything from lameness to smallpox, he says.

People swallow his magic, magnetic, sac-

charine fragments, and there is no doubt that a great number of most wonderful cures have been performed by him. Inidentally he is making lots of money. His cures cost him nothing, for the patients are supposed to bring their own sugar. Pere Jourdain supplies the magnetism.

According to his own account, the spirits who assist him in his work are those of Lamoussin, St. Victorine and St. Louis, who respectively represent faith, hope and charity.

Pere Jourdain is somewhat Mephistophelian in appearance, and everything about him is this, of course, helps business. His complexion is sallow, his hair jet black. His hands are most peculiar. The fingers are long and thin—in fact,



so thin that they have the appearance of being bones loosely covered with parchment. And Pere Jourdain knows how to use his hands with effect.

Pere Jourdain was formerly an agricultural laborer. He was born in Archambault, southern France. He got the first intimation of his healing powers one day while plowing. He heard supernatural voices which told him to go to Paris to cure the sick, the lame, the blind, and the paralyzed. Without a word he left the plow and made the journey on foot. Many cures were made en route, and by the time the gay capital was reached Pere Jourdain was famous. After he had performed one or two cures in Paris the fashionable world began to patronize him.

It is very solemn in the healer's rooms. At one end a shrine is erected, on which stand images of the three "curative saints." In front of the shrine stands a circular pillar about 4 feet 6 inches high. On this is a brazier, the receptacle for the magnetic sugar. Pere Jourdain stands before the shrine and the pedestal, and after receiving the sugar substance from his visitors he deposits it in the brazier, and, holding his gaunt and withered hands over the bowl, he repeats his strange incantations, after which the sugar is ready to be taken.

An Insomniac Club.

A number of young gentlemen of Alameda, Cal., have organized a unique social club. Meetings are held at midnight, and therefore the name chosen for the organization is the Midnight Social Club.

"The Midnight Social Club was organized by a number of young men who are afflicted with insomnia," said a member. "Many a night I have walked the streets because I could not sleep. By inquiry about town I met several persons who were troubled the same way. We used to meet regularly every night at the police station and tell our troubles to the officers on the night watch. About a year ago it was agreed to form an organization so that we could secure rooms where we might congregate every night and pass an hour or so until we felt that we could go to bed and sleep. We fitted up a nice reading room, and at our meetings discussion is permitted upon all subjects of general interest."

"It was intended to keep our organization a secret. We succeeded in doing this until we admitted married men to membership. I suppose the married men had to tell their wives all about it when they spent evenings with us. The reason we desired the club's existence and its organization kept secret was that we did not wish to be ridiculed by our fellows who do not understand the sufferings of sleeplessness."

Horsewhipped the Rowdies.

Miss Hall of Paterson, N. J., has accomplished a task that baffled the police. She suppressed a party of young loafers who have made a practice of insulting and annoying passers on the street.

Miss Hall appeared to have been picked out as a special target by the rowdies. For more than a week she stood the jeers and remarks. When it was suggested that she should request the police to protect her, she remarked:

"No, I'll just take these chaps in hand myself and make an example of them."

The next time she left her home James Sisco and George Beatty, 20 years old, were on the corner.

"Here comes Dirty Face Mamie," Sisco shouted to his companion.

"Let's jolly her good this time," rejoined the other.

Mamie went back to the house, but saluted her moment later. The pair did not know that the young woman had concealed in her coat sleeve the business end of a rawhide and that she clutched the handle tightly in her right hand. She walked boldly toward them.

"Mamie, why don't you wash your face?" said one of them. But in a twinkling his laugh was changed to a yell.

Mamie had swung the rawhide and brought it down with telling effect on the fellow's head. She then lashed his companion. "Take that, and that!" she screamed as she brought the lash down on the luckless loafers. The fellows ran and Mamie pursued for a block, lashing first one and then the other. The neighborhood was aroused, and men and women applauded the plucky girl.

Both youths were arrested, and the judge commended Miss Hall. "You did perfectly right," he said. "You deserve credit for your pluck in defending yourself against the attacks of this gang."

## A SWIFT AT FIGURES.

EDUCATIONAL CIRCLES EXCITED OVER LIGHTNING ARITHMETIC.

An Ohio Man Has a System Which He Thinks Should Be Taught In the Schools. He Gives a Newspaper Man Some Illustrations of His Method.

Educational circles are in a pitch of excitement over the introduction of the public schools of Chicago of a system of instruction in what may be termed lightning arithmetic. Many of those interested maintain that the proposition is impracticable on the theory that only such persons as have natural arithmetical genius can be able to use to advantage any sort of rapid calculation. The incident and the attending interest led a representative to make some inquiry into whether or not there is any movement to introduce the new system in the schools of this city. Although it is the subject of not a little discussion among the teachers of the city, no steps have as yet been taken.

One of the most interested in this city is Mr. O. D. Hinkle, who is connected with the M. C. Lacey company. Mr. Hinkle has been in the mercantile business for a number of years, much of which time has been spent in this city, and has been regarded as one of the most rapid calculators in the state. His work has not been on the fancy order, but straight forward use of rapid methods in practical business. Having seen Mr. Hinkle add, subtract, divide and multiply long lists of figures in billing and other goods of all sorts as fast as his assistant could call them off to him, and in 500 pages of ledger accounts having made not one single mistake, The Dispatch was interested to know whether the system mentioned in Chicago was related in any way to that which he used.

Mr. Hinkle was found most enthusiastically interested in the method, and quickly remarked, upon being asked, that the supposed new system was identical the same that he has been using for 25 years. Indeed, Mr. Hinkle has seen for a number of years thinking seriously of making an effort to have some of the schools take it up as a part of their course of instruction. Speaking of the new method, Mr. Hinkle said:

"Is the system sound? Is it practical? Yes, most emphatically to both questions. It is natural computation, and it is just as easy to teach a child or grown person the relationship of numbers as it is to teach them the relationship between persons. Use 100 for the head of the geological tree of the family of figures, and it is just as easy and natural to teach a child that 25 per cent of any amount is one-fourth of it, because 25 is one-fourth of 100, as it is to teach him that that old gentleman is his grandfather because he is his mother's father, or that 12 1/2 per cent is one-eighth of any amount, because it is one-eighth of 100, as it is to teach him that he curly head over there is his cousin because he is his father's brother's child."

"I'll give you some examples in short mental arithmetic for a change. Say you buy 80 yards of carpet at 62 1/2 cents; 62 1/2 cents is five-eighths of 100; five-eighths of 80 is \$60. Easy number, yes. Take an old one, say 83 yards at 12 1/2 cents; five-eighths of 80 is \$60; add three times 62 1/2 cents, which is \$1.87 1/2; total, \$61.87 1/2. Say you buy 167 yards of dress goods at 33 1/2 cents; 33 1/2 cents is one-third of 100; one-third of 167 is \$55.66 2/3. Say you sell 350 pounds of wool at 16 1/2 cents; 16 1/2 is one-sixth of 100; one-sixth of 350 is \$58.33 1/3. Say you buy 100 bushels of potatoes at 50 cents, \$50. Easy, isn't it? But if it were 39 bushels at 49 cents you couldn't do it so easily, and yet it is no harder, it is only 49 times 39, which is \$1,901. And it is no more difficult than 100 times 50."

"Almost every child can do multiplication up to 12, but how many older people can go higher than 12 easily? Yet it is easy to go to 500 if he is a quick adder. I think my rule for squaring large numbers is simpler than Mr. Speers' way of doing it. For example, start at 12. Twelve times 12 is 144. To get the square of 13, add 12 and 12 to square of 12; 12 and 12 make 24; 24 to 144 is 168. Square of 14—14 and 14 equals 27; add to 168, makes 195. To square 15—15 and 14 equals 29; add to 195 is 225. The square of 16 is 256. To get square of 17—17 and 16 equals 272. To square 18—18 and 17 equals 306. To square 19—19 and 18 equals 342. To square 20—20 and 19 equals 380. To square 21—21 and 20 equals 420. To square 22—22 and 21 equals 462. To square 23—23 and 22 equals 506. To square 24—24 and 23 equals 552. To square 25—25 and 24 equals 600. To square 26—26 and 25 equals 650. To square 27—27 and 26 equals 702. To square 28—28 and 27 equals 756. To square 29—29 and 28 equals 812. To square 30—30 and 29 equals 870. To square 31—31 and 30 equals 930. To square 32—32 and 31 equals 992. To square 33—33 and 32 equals 1056. To square 34—34 and 33 equals 1122. To square 35—35 and 34 equals 1190. To square 36—36 and 35 equals 1260. To square 37—37 and 36 equals 1332. To square 38—38 and 37 equals 1406. To square 39—39 and 38 equals 1482. To square 40—40 and 39 equals 1560. To square 41—41 and 40 equals 1640. To square 42—42 and 41 equals 1722. To square 43—43 and 42 equals 1806. To square 44—44 and 43 equals 1892. To square 45—45 and 44 equals 1980. To square 46—46 and 45 equals 2070. To square 47—47 and 46 equals 2160. To square 48—48 and 47 equals 2252. To square 49—49 and 48 equals 2346. To square 50—50 and 49 equals 2440. To square 51—51 and 50 equals 2536. To square 52—52 and 51 equals 2634. To square 53—53 and 52 equals 2734. To square 54—54 and 53 equals 2836. To square 55—55 and 54 equals 2940. To square 56—56 and 55 equals 3046. To square 57—57 and 56 equals 3154. To square 58—58 and 57 equals 3264. To square 59—59 and 58 equals 3376. To square 60—60 and 59 equals 3490. To square 61—61 and 60 equals 3606. To square 62—62 and 61 equals 3724. To square 63—63 and 62 equals 3844. To square 64—64 and 63 equals 3966. To square 65—65 and 64 equals 4090. To square 66—66 and 65 equals 4216. To square 67—67 and 66 equals 4344. To square 68—68 and 67 equals 4474. To square 69—69 and 68 equals 4606. To square 70—70 and 69 equals 4740. To square 71—71 and 70 equals 4876. To square 72—72 and 71 equals 5014. To square 73—73 and 72 equals 5154. To square 74—74 and 73 equals 5296. To square 75—75 and 74 equals 5440. To square 76—76 and 75 equals 5586. To square 77—77 and 76 equals 5734. To square 78—78 and 77 equals 5884. To square 79—79 and 78 equals 6036. To square 80—80 and 79 equals 6190. To square 81—81 and 80 equals 6346. To square 82—82 and 81 equals 6504. To square 83—83 and 82 equals 6664. To square 84—84 and 83 equals 6826. To square 85—85 and 84 equals 6990. To square 86—86 and 85 equals 7156. To square 87—87 and 86 equals 7324. To square 88—88 and 87 equals 7494. To square 89—89 and 88 equals 7666. To square 90—90 and 89 equals 7840. To square 91—91 and 90 equals 8016. To square 92—92 and 91 equals 8194. To square 93—93 and 92 equals 8374. To square 94—94 and 93 equals 8556. To square 95—95 and 94 equals 8740. To square 96—96 and 95 equals 8926. To square 97—97 and 96 equals 9114. To square 98—98 and 97 equals 9304. To square 99—99 and 98 equals 9496. To square 100—100 and 99 equals 9690. To square 101—101 and 100 equals 9886. To square 102—102 and 101 equals 10084. To square 103—103 and 102 equals 10284. To square 104—104 and 103 equals 10486. To square 105—105 and 104 equals 10690. To square 106—106 and 105 equals 10896. To square 107—107 and 106 equals 11104. To square 108—108 and 107 equals 11314. To square 109—109 and 108 equals 11526. To square 110—110 and 109 equals 11740. To square 111—111 and 110 equals 11956. To square 112—112 and 111 equals 12174. To square 113—113 and 112 equals 12394. To square 114—114 and 113 equals 12616. To square 115—115 and 114 equals 12840. To square 116—116 and 115 equals 13066. To square 117—117 and 116 equals 13294. To square 118—118 and 117 equals 13524. To square 119—119 and 118 equals 13756. To square 120—120 and 119 equals 13990. To square 121—121 and 120 equals 14226. To square 122—122 and 121 equals 14464. To square 123—123 and 122 equals 14704. To square 124—124 and 123 equals 14946. To square 125—125 and 124 equals 15190. To square 126—126 and 125 equals 15436. To square 127—127 and 126 equals 15684. To square 128—128 and 127 equals 15934. To square 129—129 and 128 equals 16186. To square 130—130 and 129 equals 16440. To square 131—131 and 130 equals 16696. To square 132—132 and 131 equals 16954. To square 133—133 and 132 equals 17214. To square 134—134 and 133 equals 17476. To square 135—135 and 134 equals 17740. To square 136—136 and 135 equals 18006. To square 137—137 and 136 equals 18274. To square 138—138 and 137 equals 18544. To square 139—139 and 138 equals 18816. To square 140—140 and 139 equals 19090. To square 141—141 and 140 equals 19366. To square 142—142 and 141 equals 19644. To square 143—143 and 142 equals 19924. To square 144—144 and 143 equals 20206. To square 145—145 and 144 equals 20490. To square 146—146 and 145 equals 20776. To square 147—147 and 146 equals 21064. To square 148—148 and 147 equals 21354. To square 149—149 and 148 equals 21646. To square 150—150 and 149 equals 21940. To square 151—151 and 150 equals 22236. To square 152—152 and 151 equals 22534. To square 153—153 and 152 equals 22834. To square 154—154 and 153 equals 23136. To square 155—155 and 154 equals 23440. To square 156—156 and 155 equals 23746. To square 157—157 and 156 equals 24054. To square 158—158 and 157 equals 24364. To square 159—159 and 158 equals 24676. 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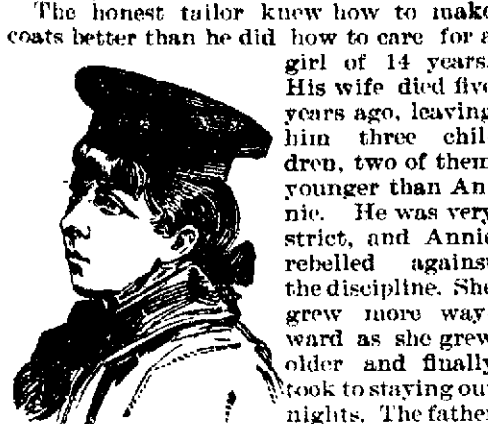
LIFE'S VARIED PHASES.

Strange Things We See In the News of the Day.

TRIED TO POISON HER FATHER.

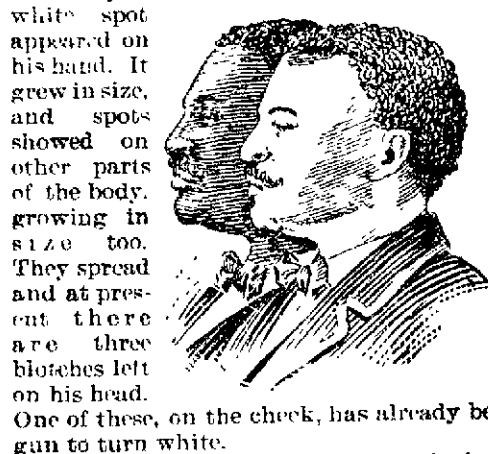
A Remarkable Instance of Juvenile Wickedness—Paris Tries the Sugar Cure—A Plucky Girl Protects Herself—Women Who Gamble in Stocks.

A slip of a girl, 14 years old, coolly admitted in a New York police court the other day that she had tried to kill her father by putting rat poison in his coffee.



The honest tailor knew how to make coats better than he did how to care for a girl of 14 years. His wife died five years ago, leaving him three children, two of them younger than Annie. He was very strict, and Annie rebelled against the discipline.

An Ethiopian Changes His Skin. Asbury Lucas, a porter, was a colored man till two years ago, when he sustained a severe shock from a bolt of lightning which struck the ground near him.



Shortly after the shock an insignificant white spot appeared on his hand. It grew in size, and spots showed on other parts of the body, growing in size too.

Women Stock Gamblers.

Women are good customers of the New York stock brokers. A broker who has an office in one of the up town hotels said recently in speaking about his women customers: "When we opened our offices here, I never counted upon any trade coming from women."



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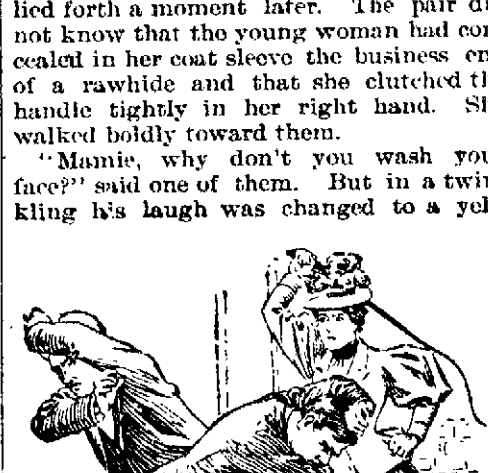
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Mr. Hinkle was found most enthusiastically interested in the method, and quickly remarked, upon being asked, but the supposed new system was identical the same that he has been using for 25 years.

"Is the system sound? Is it practical? Yes, most emphatically to both questions. It is natural computation, and it is just as easy to teach a child or grown person the relationship of numbers as it is to teach them the relationship between persons."

"I'll give you some examples in short mental arithmetic for a change. Say you buy 80 yards of carpet at 62 1/2 cents; 62 1/2 cents is five-eighths of 100; five-eighths of 80 is \$60. Easy number, yes. Take an odd one: Say 83 yards at 32 1/2 cents; five-eighths of 80 is \$60; add three times 62 1/2 cents, which is \$187 1/2; total, \$61.87 1/2. Say you buy 167 yards of dress goods at 33 1/2 cents; 33 1/2 cents is one-third of 100; one-third of 167 is \$55.66 2/3. Say you sell 350 pounds of wool at 16 1/2 cents; 16 1/2 is one-sixth of 100; one-sixth of 350 is \$58.33 1/3. Say you buy 100 bushels of potatoes at 50 cents; 50. Easy, isn't it? But if it were 39 bushels at 49 cents you couldn't do it so easily, and yet it is no harder, if you only knew it. Say 39 times 50 is \$49.50, less one 99, which is \$48.51. And it is no more difficult than 100 times 50."

"Almost every child can do multiplication up to 12, but how many older people can go higher than 12 easily? Yet it is easy to go to 500 if he is a quick adder. I think my rule for squaring large numbers is simpler than Mr. Speers' way of doing it. For example, start at 12. Twelve times 12 is 144. To get the square of 13, add 13 and 12 to square of 12; 13 and 12 make 25; 20 144 is 169. Square of 14—14 and 13 equals 27; add to 169, makes 196. To square 15—15 and 14 equals 29, added to 196 is 225. The square of 50 is 2,500. To get square of 51—51 and 50 are 101, added to 2,500 equals 2,601. To square 49—49 and 50 are 99; subtract from 2,500 is 2,401. The square of 100 is 10,000. To get square of 99—99 and 100 are 199; subtract from 10,000, equals 9,801. To square 101—101 and 100 are 201, added to 10,000, equals 10,201."

"This may look hard to some, but when one has been drilled in multiplying larger numbers mentally it is as easy as falling off a horse. Some will complain that I have no right to say in 80 yards of carpet at 62 1/2 cents five-eighths of 80 is \$60; that I don't point off according to rules. Well, that's just what I don't want to do—that is where time is lost. With the drilling which a pupil would get prior to doing this work, one of the important things taught him would be to know that 80 yards at 62 1/2 cents of five-eighths of 80, as in this case, would be \$60, and not \$5 or \$50 or \$5,000, which often occurs with pupils who use the old rules for pointing off. One is mechanical and liable to disastrous blunders; the other has become intuitive from good drilling and is a sure thing always. There are legions of doubting Thomases, most of whom will not look into this closely enough to understand it, who will advance all kinds of arguments against it. One of the first arguments will be that it would be easy enough if people would buy and sell everything in quantities and at prices that were fractional parts of 100."

In the human subject the brain is the one-twenty-eighth part of the whole body's entire weight. In the horse it is not more than one-four-hundredth part.

A Local Engineer.

Stops Tinkering With a Job and Finishes in a Week What He Had Been Experimenting on for Years.

Before the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers became a powerful organization, before stationary engineers in some states required to pass examinations as to fitness for important positions an engineer and fireman and man of all work was forced to bank his fire and stop his engine on account of pounding. He tinkered at it for a day or two but the trouble was as bad as ever when he started her up. He tried again with the same result. Finally his employer was forced to call in a more competent authority and a sort of Jack of all trades was engaged. He poked around for half an hour or so, tightened a nut or two, eased some part that showed friction and said "she'll go". She did go much to the astonishment of the onlookers and the tinker was asked to make out his bill. It read as follows:

Fixing engine..... 50  
Knowing how..... \$10.00  
Total..... \$10.50

This anecdote has nothing earthly to do with Emanuel Swier the engineer tinker in Russell & Co's Engine Works. We merely introduce him in this manner so that his evidence will prove that for fifty cents any citizen of Massillon who has been tinkering with his kidneys can get them properly fixed. Knowing how will surely cost the time and trouble involved in reading his statement. He says: "Before I undertook this work, before the present system of supplying power was put in I over taxed my back and it developed into genuine disease of the kidneys. It got the best of me a little at a time, but sure until I had a first class case of kidney disease; back-ache very bad and nearly all the time, twinges of pain in the kidney; rheumatic aches most of the time bothered me right along, in spite of all the medicines I took. Some one would say to me, take this, others said, take that. I took every thing that came along and got worse. I said to my wife a number of times I believe I am not for this world much longer and if it had not been for Doan's Kidney Pills I would have had my prophecy fulfilled. I took two boxes of them getting them from Baltz's Drug Store in the Opera House building. They have been the cause of my improved condition. I am all right now and I am gaining in weight. I will permit you to use my recommendation willingly."

Doan's K. dney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by all dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price to Foster-McMillan Co., Sole Agents for the United States, Buffalo, N. Y.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting annoyance to which these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

For sale by Z. T. Baltz, druggist.

William's Kidney Pills

Has no equal in diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Have you neglected your Kidneys? Have you overworked your nervous system and caused trouble with your Kidneys and Bladder? Have you pains in the loins, side, back, groins and bladder? Have you a flabby appearance of the face, especially under the eyes? Too frequent desire pass urine? William's Kidney Pills will impart new life to the diseased organs, tone up the system and make a new man of you. By mail 50 cents per box. WILLIAMS' PFG. CO., Props., Cleveland, O.

For sale by F. E. Seaman.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Taking effect Feb. 7, 1897.

Taking effect Feb. 7, 1877.

Going East.	No. 17	No. 6	No. 7
	A. M.	P. M.	
Toledo	Lv 8:00	8:00	
Oak Harbor	8:30	8:30	
Fremont	9:00	9:00	
Bellevue	9:30	9:30	
Monroeville	10:10	10:10	
Norwalk	10:30	10:30	
Wellington	11:07	11:07	
Spencer	11:30	11:30	
Lodi	11:57	11:57	
Creston	12:24	12:24	
Massillon	1:00	1:00	
Navarre	1:37	1:37	
Valley Jct.	2:08	2:08	
Creston	2:40	2:40	
Marletta	2:55	2:55	
Sherrardsville	3:22	3:22	
Bowerton	3:45	3:45	
Salem	4:08	4:08	
Jewett	4:14	4:14	
Dillonvale	4:18	4:18	
Warrenton	4:33	4:33	
Brilliant	4:52	4:52	
Mingo Jct.	5:00	5:00	
Steubenville	5:10	5:10	
Martin's Ferry	4:58	4:58	
Wheeling	5:10	5:10	

Going West.	No. 6	No. 8	No. 2
	A. M.	P. M.	
Wheeling	9:00	8:55	
Martin's Ferry	9:12	9:07	
Steubenville	8:55	8:55	
Mingo Jct.	9:05	9:05	
Brilliant	9:10	9:10	
Warrenton	9:40	9:40	
Dillonvale	9:57	9:57	
Jewett	10:52	10:52	
Salem	11:14	11:14	
Bowerton	11:30	11:30	
Sherrardsville	11:29	11:29	
N. Campbell	11:29	11:29	
Valley Jct.	11:50	11:50	
Navarre	12:26	12:26	
Massillon	1:10	1:10	
Orville	1:45	1:45	
Creston	2:13	2:13	
Lodi	2:19	2:19	
Spencer	2:45	2:45	
Wellington	3:28	3:28	
Norwalk	3:45	3:45	
Monroeville	3:16	3:16	
Bellevue	4:12	4:12	
Bellevue	4:25	4:25	
Fremont	4:41	4:41	
Oak Harbor	5:05	5:05	
Toledo	6:10	6:10	

### Huron Division.

From Norwalk	No. 10	From Huron	No. 9
	A. M.		P. M.
Norwalk	Lv 6:35	Huron	Lv 6:30
Milan	6:00	Milan	6:00
Huron	6:30	Huron	6:25

\*Daily. (Trains Nos. 1, 6, 2, 5, 7, 8.

†Daily except Sunday.

J. F. TOWNSEND.

Asst Gen'l Pass. Agt.

## Pennsylvania Lines.

### Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	9	8	15	31	11
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg	Lv 7:00	1:40	6:30	5:00	5:45
Beaver Falls	8:05	2:45	7:30	6:15	6:50
Columbiana	9:12	3:55	8:37	7:25	8:00
Leontina	9:25	4:10	8:50	7:35	8:10
Salem	9:35	4:25	9:00	7:45	8:20
Alliance	9:50	4:40	9:15	8:00	8:35
Maximo	10:05	4:55	9:30	8:15	8:50
Louisville	10:20	5:10	9:45	8:30	9:05
Canton	10:35	5:25	10:00	8:45	9:20
Massillon	10:50	5:40	10:15	9:00	9:35
Lawrence	11:05	5:55	10:30	9:15	9:50
Orville	11:20	6:10	10:45	9:30	10:05
Smithville	11:35	6:25	11:00	9:45	10:20
Wooster	11:50	6:40	11:15	10:00	10:35
Stevens	12:05	6:55	11:30	10:15	10:50
Big Prairie	12:20	7:10	11:45	10:30	11:05
Lakeville	12:35	7:25	12:00	10:45	11:20
Loudonville	12:50	7:40	12:15	11:00	11:35
Perry'sville	1:05	7:55	12:30	11:15	11:50
Manfield	1:20	8:10	12:45	11:30	12:05
Crestline	1:35	8:25	1:00	11:45	12:20
Bucyrus	1:50	8:40	1:15	12:00	12:35
Van Wert	2:05	8:55	1:30	12:15	12:50
Van Wert	2:20	9:10	1:45	12:30	13:05
Wayne	2:35	9:25	2:00	12:45	13:20
Wayne	2:50	9:40	2:15	13:00	13:35
Wayne	3:05	9:55	2:30	13:15	13:50
Wayne	3:20	10:10	2:45	13:30	14:05
Wayne	3:35	10:25	3:00	13:45	14:20
Wayne	3:50	10:40	3:15	14:00	14:35
Wayne	4:05	10:55	3:30	14:15	14:50
Wayne	4:20	11:10	3:45	14:30	15:05
Wayne	4:35	11:25	4:00	14:45	15:20
Wayne	4:50	11:40	4:15	15:00	15:35
Wayne	5:05	11:55	4:30	15:15	15:50
Wayne	5:20	12:10	4:45	15:30	16:05
Wayne	5:35	12:25	5:00	15:45	16:20
Wayne	5:50	12:40	5:15	16:00	16:35
Wayne	6:05	12:55	5:30	16:15	16:50
Wayne	6:20	1:10	5:45	16:30	17:05
Wayne	6:35	1:25	6:00	16:45	17:20
Wayne	6:50	1:40	6:15	17:00	17:35
Wayne	7:05	1:55	6:30	17:15	17:50
Wayne	7:20	2:10	6:45	17:30	18:05
Wayne	7:35	2:25	7:00	17:45	18:20
Wayne	7:50	2:40	7:15	18:00	18:35
Wayne	8:05	2:55	7:30	18:15	18:50
Wayne	8:20	3:10	7:45	18:30	19:05
Wayne	8:35	3:25	8:00	18:45	19:20
Wayne	8:50	3:40	8:15	19:00	19:35
Wayne	9:05	3:55	8:30	19:15	19:50
Wayne	9:20	4:10	8:45	19:30	20:05
Wayne	9:35	4:25	9:00	19:45	20:20
Wayne	9:50	4:40	9:15	20:00	20:35
Wayne	10:05	4:55	9:30	20:15	20:50
Wayne	10:20	5:10	9:45	20:30	21:05
Wayne	10:35	5:25	10:00	20:45	21:20
Wayne	10:50	5:40	10:15	21:00	21:35
Wayne	11:05	5:55	10:30	21:15	21:50
Wayne	11:20	6:10	10:45	21:30	22:05
Wayne	11:35	6:25	11:00	21:45	22:20
Wayne	11:50	6:40	11:15	22:00	22:35
Wayne	12:05	6:55	11:30	22:15	22:50
Wayne	12:20	7:10	11:45	22:30	23:05
Wayne	12:35	7:25	12:00	22:45	23:20
Wayne	12:50	7:40	12:15	23:00	23:35
Wayne	1:05	7:55	12:30	23:15	23:50
Wayne	1:20	8:10	12:45	23:30	24:05
Wayne	1:35	8:25	1:00	23:45	24:20
Wayne	1:50	8:40	1:15	24:00	24:35
Wayne	2:05	8:55	1:30	24:15	24:50
Wayne	2:20	9:10	1:45	24:30	25:05
Wayne	2:35	9:25	2:00	24:45	25:20
Wayne	2:50	9:40	2:15	25:00	25:35
Wayne	3:05	9:55	2:30	25:15	25:50
Wayne	3:20	10:10	2:45	25:30	26:05
Wayne	3:35	10:25	3:00	25:45	26:20
Wayne	3:50	10:40	3:15	26:00	26:35
Wayne	4:05	10:55	3:30	26:15	26:50
Wayne	4:20	11:10	3:45	26:30	27:05
Wayne	4:35	11:25	4:00	26:45	27:20
Wayne	4:50	11:40	4:15	27:00	27:35
Wayne	5:05	11:55	4:30	27:15	27:50
Wayne	5:20	12:10	4:45	27:30	28:05
Wayne	5:35	12:25	5:00	27:45	28:20
Wayne	5:50	12:40	5:15	28:00	28:35
Wayne	6:05	12:55	5:30	28:15	28:50
Wayne	6:20	1:10	5:45	28:30	29:05
Wayne	6:35	1:25	6:00	28:45	29:20
Wayne	6:50	1:40	6:15	29:00	29:35
Wayne	7:05	1:55	6:30	29:15	29:50
Wayne	7:20	2:10	6:45	29:30	30:05
Wayne	7:35	2:25	7:00	29:45	30:20
Wayne	7:50	2:40	7:15	30:00	30:35
Wayne	8:05	2:55	7:30	30:15	30:50
Wayne	8:20	3:10	7:45	30:30	31:05
Wayne	8:35	3:25	8:00	30:45	31:20
Wayne	8:50	3:40	8:15	31:00	31:35
Wayne	9:05	3:55	8:30	31:15	31:50
Wayne	9:20	4:10	8:45	31:30	32:05
Wayne	9:35	4:25	9:00	31:45	32:20
Wayne	9:50	4:40	9:15	32:00	32:35
Wayne	10:05	4:55	9:30	32:15	32:50
Wayne	10:20	5:10	9:45	32:30	33:05
Wayne	10:35	5:25	10:00	32:45	33:20
Wayne	10:50	5:40	10:15	33:00	33:35
Wayne	11:05	5:55	10:30	33:15	33:50
Wayne	11:20	6:10	10:45	33:30	34:05
Wayne	11:35	6:25	11:00	33:45	34:20
Wayne	11:50	6:40	11:15	34:00	34:35
Wayne	12:05	6:55	11:30	34:15	34:50
Wayne	12:20	7:10	11:45	34:30	35:05
Wayne	12:35	7:25	12:00	34:45	35:20
Wayne	12:50	7:40	12:15	35:00	35:35
Wayne	1:05	7:55	12:30	35:15	35:50
Wayne	1:20	8:10	12:45	35:30	36:05
Wayne	1:35	8:25	1:00	35:45	36:20
Wayne	1:50	8:40	1:15	36:00	36:35
Wayne	2:05	8:55	1:30	36:15	36:50
Wayne	2:20	9:10	1:45	36:30	37:05
Wayne	2:35	9:25	2:00	36:45	37:20
Wayne	2:50	9:40	2:15	37:00	37:35
Wayne	3:05	9:55	2:30	37:15	37:50
Wayne	3:20	10:10	2:45	37:30	38:05
Wayne	3:35	10:25	3:00	37:45	38:20
Wayne	3:50	10:40	3:15	38:00	38:35
Wayne	4:05	10:55	3:30	38:15	38:50
Wayne	4:20	11:10	3:45	38:30	39:05
Wayne	4:35	11:25	4:00	38:45	39:20
Wayne	4:50	11:40	4:15	39:00	39:35
Wayne	5:05	11:55	4:30	39:15	39:50
Wayne	5:20	12:10	4:45	39:30	40:05
Wayne	5:35	12:25	5:00	39:45	40:20
Wayne	5:50	12:40	5:15	39:60	40:35
Wayne	6:05	12:55	5:30	40:00	40:50
Wayne	6:20	1:10	5:45	40:15	41:05
Wayne	6:35	1:25	6:00	40:30	41:20
Wayne	6:50	1:40	6:15	40:45	41:35
Wayne	7:05	1:55	6:30	41:00	41:50
Wayne	7:20	2:10	6:45	41:15	42:05
Wayne	7:35	2:25	7:00	41:30	42:20
Wayne	7:50	2:40	7:15	41:45	42:35
Wayne	8:05	2:55	7:30	42:00	42:50
Wayne	8:20	3:10	7:45	42:15	43:05
Wayne	8:35	3:25	8:00	42:30	43:20
Wayne	8:50	3:40	8:15	42:45	43:35
Wayne	9:05	3:55	8:30	43:00	43:50
Wayne	9:20	4:10	8:45	43:15	44:05
Wayne	9:35	4:25	9:00	43:30	44:20
Wayne	9:50	4:40	9:15	43:45	44:35
Wayne	10:05	4:55	9:30	44:00	44:50
Wayne	10:20	5:10	9:45	44:15	45:05
Wayne	10:35	5:25	10:00	44:30	45:20
Wayne	10:50	5:40	10:15	44:45	45:35
Wayne	11:05	5:55	10:30	45:00	45:50
Wayne	11:20	6:10	10:45	45:15	46:05
Wayne	11:35	6:25	11:00	45:30	46:20
Wayne	11:50	6:40	11:15	45:45	46:35



# HOW SUGAR PRICES ARE FIXED

A Wholesale Grocer Says the Trust Does It Every Morning.

New York, Feb. 24.—The joint legislative committee appointed to investigate the existence of trusts and monopolies in this state has resumed its sitting. G. Waldo Smith, president of the Wholesale Grocers' association of this city and vicinity, was the first witness.

"Where do you get the prices of sugar from?" was asked.

"The prices come from the sugar refineries every morning."

Chairman Lexow asked a number of questions designed to elicit admissions from the witness that the Grocers' association is dominated by the American Sugar Refining company, but they were parried.

James B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco company was the next witness. He said the company was composed of nine companies. Probably about 300 men lose places owing to the consolidation.

Senator Lexow read some of the clauses in the agreement between the Wholesale Grocers' association and the American Tobacco company, which provided that the Wholesale Grocers' association in handling the product of the American tobacco, exclusively, would receive a rebate of 7 1/2 per cent on the sale of cigarettes.

"Don't you think, Mr. Duke, that a system of that kind will inevitably create a monopoly?"

"No sir."

"Do you compel the consignees to fix a price?"

"Yes sir."

"Is it a fact that a cannot do business unless he handles your cigarettes?"

"He can do business, but he cannot make as much money."

## A CYCLONE IN GEORGIA.

Buildings Wrecked and Unroofed at Athens—Dancers Scared.

ATHENS, Ga., Feb. 24.—A cyclone has done damage to buildings here which amounts to several thousand dollars. Henderson's warehouse is a wreck and the Lucy Cobb Female institute is unroofed. The young ladies were badly frightened and a panic almost ensued. On the college grounds the library building, Phi Kappa hall and the dormitory building were unroofed by the fierce wind.

In East Athens a number of houses were blown down. The old Farmers' Alliance warehouse is a complete wreck. No loss of life or injuries to persons is reported.

Consternation took possession of the young gentlemen and ladies of the Col. Union club, who were engaged in dancing at Dupree hall. In an instant the electric lights were out, and the frightened screams of the dancers were heard above the noise of the cyclone.

Hart Guilty of Filibustering.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—John B. Hart, owner of the filibustering steamer, Lanada, who has been on trial in the United States court here for several days charged with setting on foot a military expedition to Cuba in defiance of the neutrality laws has been found guilty by the jury.

Mrs. Cleveland Gone to Princeton.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Mrs. Cleveland, her mother, the three children and their nurse have gone to Princeton to the new house.

Signed Thirteen Proclamations.

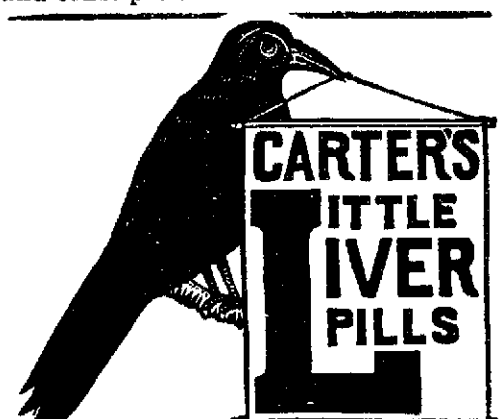
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The president has signed 13 proclamations setting aside as many new forest reservations, containing in all 21,579,840 acres of land.

Vetoed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The president has vetoed the bills to pension Mary A. Veil and Mrs. Mary A. Freeman, both remarried widows.

An Old Settler.

When the rheumatism first preempts certain tracts of your anatomy it may be ousted easily, but when it becomes an old settler it's pretty hard to badge. Remember this when you experience the first twinges of this obstinate and agonizing disease, and attack it with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will then "make tracks," and possibly leave you unmolested and in peaceable possession of your own comfort in the future. Peril always attends rheumatism, if it becomes chronic on account of its tendency to attack the heart. Usually it is complicated with kidney trouble. Certain it is that the kidneys, when aroused by the Bitters, will eliminate impurities which give rise to rheumatism and dropsy. In inclement or wet conditions of the weather, the Bitters taken in advance will often avert rheumatic trouble. Use this gentle family medicine for dyspepsia, biliousness, headache and constipation.



**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartily Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

**Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.**

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

ask for Carter's,

I insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

# THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 84¢; No. 2 red, 84¢.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 74¢; No. 2 shelled, 74¢; high mixed shelled, 74¢.

OATS—No. 1 white, 23¢; No. 2 do, 22¢; extra No. 3 white, 21¢; light mixed, 21¢.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$11.25; No. 2, \$10.50; No. 3, \$10.00; No. 1 feeding, \$10.00; No. 2, \$9.50; No. 3, \$9.00; wagon hay, \$14.00; No. 1 timothy, \$11.25; No. 2, \$10.50; No. 3, \$10.00; No. 1 feeding, \$10.00; No. 2, \$9.50; No. 3, \$9.00; wagon hay, \$14.00.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 8¢; per pair, live chickens, small, 4¢; per pair, dressed, 10¢; per pound, live ducks, 7¢; per pair, dressed, 10¢; per pound, live turkeys, 11¢; per pound, dressed, 14¢; per pound, live geese, \$1.00; per pair, 14¢.

GAMES—Pheasants, \$4.50; per dozen, quail, \$1.50; per dozen, rabbits, 16¢; per pair, quail, 10¢; per pair, wild turkeys, \$1.50; prairie hens, \$6.00; per dozen, whole deer, 12¢; per pound, saddles, 18¢.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23¢; creamery, 21¢; Ohio fancy creamery, 18¢; fancy country roll, 14¢; low grade and cooking, 8¢.

CHEESE—Fancy New York, full cream, 13¢; 1 1/2¢; 1 1/2¢; Ohio, full cream, late make, 10¢; 1 1/2¢; new Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 1 1/2¢; Limburger, new, 9¢; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 1 1/2¢; Swiss, in bricks, 6-pound average, 10¢.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 18¢; southern, 16¢; storage, 13¢.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23.

CATTLE—Receipts fair on Monday, about 65 cars on sale; market slow; prices 2¢ lower; today supply light; market slow. We quote prices: Prime, \$17.00; good, \$16.50; 4.50; tidy, \$16.00; 4.25; good butchers, \$15.50; 4.00; fair, \$15.00; 3.75; feeders, \$14.00; 3.50; bulls, stags and cows, \$13.50; 3.25; bologna cows, \$13.00; 3.00; fresh cows and springers, \$12.00; 2.75.

HOGS—Receipts fair on Monday, 22 double-deck cars on sale; market steady; today run light; market slow and prices lower. We quote following prices: Prime medium weights, \$17.00; 4.50; best Yorkers, \$16.00; 4.25; pigs, \$15.50; 4.00; heavy, \$15.00; 3.75; roughs, \$14.00; 3.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday light; 15 cars on sale; market 1¢ higher on sheep slow on lambs. Receipts today fair; market slow and prices lower. We quote prices: Ohio fed westerns, \$14.00; 4.15; prime natives, \$13.15; 4.25; good, \$12.10; 4.10; fair, \$11.00; 3.85; common, \$10.50; 3.50; culls, \$10.00; 3.25; choice, \$10.00; 3.25; common to good, \$10.00; 3.25; veal calves, \$10.00; 3.25; heavy and thin calves, \$10.00; 3.25.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.

HOGS—Market active at \$10.00; 3.50. Receipts, \$8.40; head, shipments, 2.20; head.

CATTLE—Market active at \$12.00; 4.50. Receipts, 1.30; head, shipments, 2.00; head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep strong at \$2.50; 4.35. Receipts, 40; head, shipments, 10; head. Lambs—Market firm at \$3.50; 5.15.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.

WHEAT—Spot market weaker; No. 1 hard, 84¢.

CORN—Spot market quiet; No. 2, 74¢.

OATS—Spot market dull; No. 2, 23¢.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 10¢; 11¢; per pound dressed weight; sheep at 8¢; per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 7¢; 8¢; per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady; lambs weak. Sheep, \$15.00; 4.50; lambs, \$10.00; 3.50.

HOGS—Market firm at \$10.00; 3.50.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Without any aid from the public and but little from prominent local trade, the stock market held its own against the combined efforts of an aggressive bear party and the many small bears which appear on the scene every two or three days. Although speculative operations are very light and prices change narrow, there is, nevertheless, a strong tone to the market, which must soon assert itself in a positive and conservative manner. Stocks today were strong in tone and quite active, losing only a fraction at the close. Delaware & Hudson was 1/4, ex-dividend. Chicago Gas was a little weak in spite of expected ex-dividend tomorrow.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The bulls seem to have lost both horns today. They became loosened yesterday before the close and this morning after the first half of the session they were in very poor condition to meet the onslaught of the bears. The Liverpool cable came lower this morning, which had a weakening effect here. Shortly after the opening, however, renewed strength was embodied to cause a slight upward movement of the temperature of 1/2 degree. It was supposed that a remedy emanating from Bradstreet about noon, would have a tendency to revive the patient. This, however, proved a disappointment and a sudden relapse occurred, which caused a drop of 1 1/2 degrees. At the close the patient was resting easily with the temperature at 74. Total clearances 244,000. Northwestern cars 190, against 165 last week and 441 last year. Cars tomorrow 12.

Opn-ing High-est Low-est Close

Wheat, per bushel, 73 1/2 75 1/2 73 1/2 74 1/2

July, 71 1/2 72 1/2 71 1/2 71 1/2

July, 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2

May, 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2

Corn, 25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2

July, 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2

May, 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2

Pork, 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2

July, 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2

Lard, 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2

May, 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2

July, 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2

TOLEDO, Feb. 24.—[By Associated Press] Wheat, 86¢.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, February 23, 1897.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel, 85

Rye, per bushel, 34-35

Oats, per bushel, 20-22

Barley, per bushel, 45

Wool, per pound, 12-15

Flax Seed, per bushel, 21-22

Clay Seed, per bushel, 14-15

Timothy Seed, per bushel, 11-12

Brass, per 100 lbs., 70

Midlings, per 100 lbs., 75

Hay, (new), per ton, 12-15

Hay, (old), per ton, 10-12

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb., 15

Eggs, per dozen, 14

Lard, per pound, 10

Hams, per lb., 10

Shoulders, per lb., 8

Sides, per lb., 8

White beans, per bushel, 11-12

Potatoes, new, 35-40

Onions, 20-25

Evaporated Apples, choice, 8-10

Chickens, (live), 12-20 apiece

Chickens, (spring), 12-15 apiece

Dried Peaches, per box, 12-15

Dried Peaches, (canned), 4-5

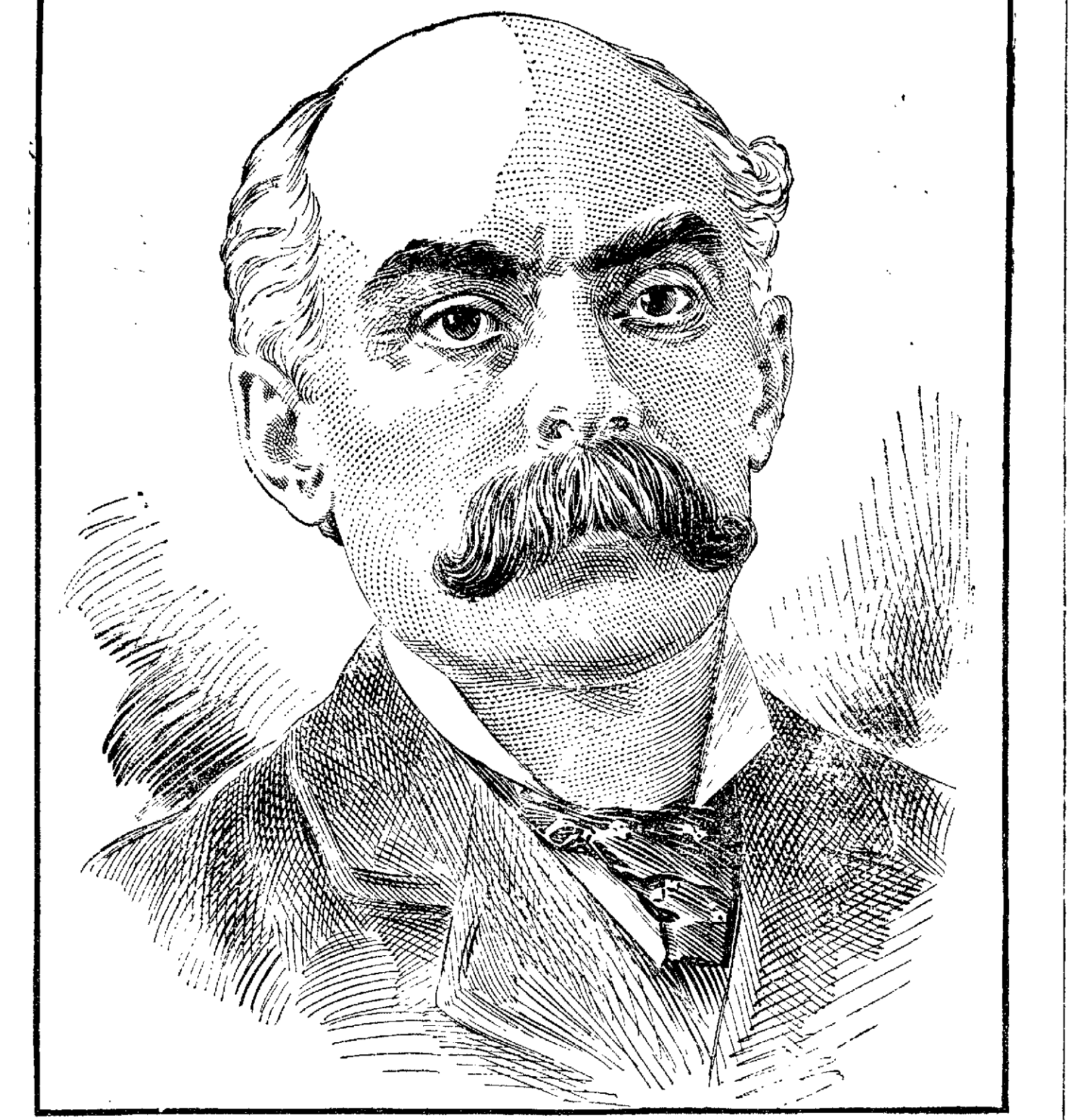
Salt, per barrel, 25-30

Forma in any part of the body is instantly relieved and permanently cured by Doan's Ointment, the sovereign remedy for all itches of the skin.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

# REFORM MAYOR OF CHICAGO.

## Hon. George B. Swift Among the Endorsers of Paine's Celery Compound.



Hon. George B. Swift, Chicago's reform mayor, is one of the thousands who endorse the one great remedy that makes people well, where all other remedies either fail altogether, or at best simply give temporary relief.

Judge Powers, Congressman Meredith of Virginia, Congressman Grant, Assistant United States Attorney John C. Capess, Chief Post Office Inspector M. D. Wheeler, Congressman Bell and Neil, Lieut. McAllister, and many others who are fully as careful what they recommend, have publicly vouched for the marvelous power of Paine's celery compound to make people well.

These, and the thousands of other hearty testimonials that have recently been sent to the proprietors of Paine's celery compound, are simply an index of what this most wonderful remedy is doing in every state of the Union, and in every city and village. It is making people well!

It's Rather Too Much for You—

the ordinary, bulky pill. Too big to take and too much disturbance for your poor system. The smallest, easiest to take and best are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They leave out all the disturbances but yet do you more good. Their help lasts. Constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks, sick headaches, and all the rearrangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are prevented, relieved and permanently cured.

For Over Fifty Years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

If You Will Use a Little Reasoning you can easily prove that catarrh is climatic and not a blood disease. Have you not the severest catarrhal attacks during winter and spring, and but little evidence of catarrh during the summer? Yes, Well, this proves it is climatic, inflaming the nasal passages. It is a waste of money to invest in blood remedies. The proper treatment is a local application, and the most prompt to cure is that popular remedy, Ely's Cream Balm.

Presidential Inauguration at Washington March 4, 1897.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie will sell low round trip excursion tickets to Washington, D. C., on March 1, 2 and 3. Tickets good returning to March 8, 1897. For further information see agent W. & L. E. Ry.

Burdock Blood Bitters never fails to cure all impurities of the blood, from a common pimple to the worst scrofula sores.

**HOXSIE'S CROUP CURE.** The great homeopathic remedy for the certain Cure of Croup, Colds, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. It is the one and only preventive of

**DIPHTHERIA and PNEUMONIA** This wonderful remedy does not temporarily relieve, but cures.

**Strikes At The Root.** And destroys every trace of it with a few doses. For children it is invaluable as it is pleasant to take, does not contain opium in any form, and will not nauseate. Price 50 cents.

A. P. Hoxsie, Mgr., Buffalo, N. Y.

# Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss., Augustus Morganthaler, Sheriff.

Order of Sale

By virtue of an order of sale in partition, issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, in East Main street, in the City of Massillon, on

Saturday, March 20th, 1897,

the following described real estate, to-wit: First Tract. A strip of land 72 1/2 feet wide, front and rear, off of the east side of original lot No. 59, in the Town, now a part of the City of Massillon, in said county, the west line of which strip is the east line of that part of said lot which now belongs to Mary E. Burton.

Second Tract. All that part of original lot No. 198, in Duncan, Wales & Skinner's Addition to said City of Massillon, Ohio, and being part of lot number 28, beginning for its boundary 52 feet westerly from the south-east corner of said lot on North street, thence westerly on the north line of said street, 52 feet, to a part of said lot reserved for a 20 foot alley; thence northerly, along said alley, and parallel with the west line of said lot, 180 feet; thence easterly, parallel with the south line of said lot, 52 feet, and thence southerly, parallel with west line of said lot, 180 feet, to the place of beginning. Appraised at, first tract, (\$5,000.00) five thousand dollars; second tract, (\$2,100.00) twenty-one hundred dollars.

Terms: One-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years, with interest and notes secured by mortgage on the premises. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock p. m. HIRSH DOLL, Sheriff.

Baldwin & Young and D. F. Reinhold, Attorneys.

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Saturday, March 20th, 1897,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situate in the City of Massillon, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, and known as and being part of lot number 31 of the original plat of the town of Massillon, fronting 41 feet on Plum street and running back 120 feet in a rectangular form along the west line of East street.

Appraised at two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00). Terms: One-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years, with interest and notes secured by mortgage on the premises. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock p. m. HIRSH DOLL, Sheriff.

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